

Gorbachev arrives in Poland

WARSAW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze arrived in Warsaw on Saturday to attend the Polish Communist Party's 10th congress which opens Sunday with a keynote speech by First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski. Diplomatic sources said the presence of Mr. Shevardnadze indicated that Mr. Gorbachev, expected to address the congress on Monday, would make a speech of international significance, possibly about disarmament prospects. Informed sources said Mr. Gorbachev's decision to attend the congress was a sign of his personal approval of General Jaruzelski's efforts to rebuild his party's shattered authority and morale after the Solidarity free trade union crisis in 1981.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تُنشر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الرأي

Egypt receives 4 Mirage-2000 planes

AL BIRIGAT, Egypt (R) — Egypt's air force on Saturday took delivery of four Mirage-2000 combat planes, the first of 20 bought in a billion-dollar deal with France, and put them through their paces for President Hosni Mubarak, who served as a pilot in the air force. Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, fresh from talks on military aid and other issues in Washington and London, also watched the multi-role jets weave, loop and turn over this air base 70 kilometres northwest of Cairo. The Mirage-2000s climaxed a display by some of Egypt's older warplanes, including Mirage-5s and Soviet MiGs. Mr. Mubarak, a pilot trained on Soviet planes who became a hero as air force commander in the 1973 war with Israel, said Egypt needed strong armed forces because no one heeded weak states. Cairo agreed to buy the 20 new Mirages in 1982, with the French government putting up loan financing.

Volume 11 Number 3207

AMMAN, SUNDAY JUNE 29, 1986, SHAWWAL 22, 1406

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Abu Taleb receives Tunisian commander

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fadi Abu Taleb received Chief of Staff of the Tunisian Air Force Major General Abdul Rahman Al Fahri Maj-Gen. Fahri visited the Royal Jordanian Air Force (RJAF) Headquarters, where he was briefed by the air force commander on the development of the RJAF and its duties.

Achille Lauro juror steps down

GENOA, Italy (R) — The president of the court trying the alleged hijackers of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro on Saturday accepted the resignation of a juror whose impartiality had been called into question by a prosecutor. Silvio Ferrari, a local Communist Party politician, asked the court on Saturday to be able to stand down because he said he had received a document from the prosecutor's office saying he was subject to influence by a provincial party official. That official, Graziano Mazzarello, has strongly denied attempting to influence Mr. Ferrari or of planning to do so. Genoa's chief public prosecutor, Gennaro Calabrese de Feo, told reporters Mr. Ferrari's Communist Party membership had nothing to do with the prosecution's request that he stand down. Mr. De Feo did not elaborate.

Egyptian plane makes emergency landing

CAIRO (R) — An Egypt Air Airbus arriving from Kuwait with 265 people on board made a safe emergency landing at Cairo international airport on Saturday after reporting trouble with its hydraulics, airport sources said. The plane, carrying 252 passengers and 13 crew, No-one was hurt.

Yugoslav party elects new leadership

BELGRADE (R) — The central committee of Yugoslavia's ruling Communist Party chose a substantially new collective party presidency on Saturday and named Milenko Renovica, a veteran local leader from the Sarajevo area, as the organisation's president. An official announcement said the committee, itself newly chosen, elected the leadership after the four-day party congress ended earlier Saturday. Mr. Renovica, 57, is from Sokolac, near Sarajevo, the capital of the Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. He has been a member of the local party central committee since 1969.

France takes 3rd place in World Cup

PUEBLA, Mexico (R) — France beat Belgium 4-2 after extra time (halftime 2-1, fulltime 2-2) in the World Cup third-place match here on Saturday. Scores: France - Jean-Marc Ferreri (27th minute), Jean-Pierre Papin (43rd minute), Bernard Genghini (104th minute) and Amoros (109th minute penalty). Belgium - Jan Ceulemans (11th minute) and Nico Claessen (73rd minute).

INSIDE

- * Iranians attack two ships anchored in UAE waters, page 2
- * Jordan spent JD 162 million on West Bank projects since 1979, page 3
- * Focus on Israel's role as U.S. pawn, page 4
- * Storing water in the Dead Sea, page 5
- * Shahrastani completes Epsom and Irish derby double, page 6
- * OPEC reaches majority decision on prices and output, page 7
- * Ortega: Reagan's friends should leave Nicaragua, page 8

5-year plan represents broad basis for progress — Crown Prince

'Provisions for West Bank aim at consolidating the citizens' attachment to their land and identity'

Petra

JORDAN'S 1986-1990 five-year development plan is a comprehensive framework for the Kingdom's progress in the fields of economy and social affairs, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Saturday.

Speaking during a direct call-in programme broadcast by Radio Jordan, the Regent said the provisions in the five-year plan for development projects in the West Bank were not only aimed at



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan attends the direct call-in programme of Radio Jordan along with Radio Jordan officials on Saturday (Petra photo)

improving the quality of life of the Palestinian people living there but also at maintaining and emphasising the Arab identity of the Israeli-occupied territories through providing assistance and support for the social and economic sectors there.

"We always endeavour to keep the door open to all the Arab World so that all sectors and societies, particularly our sons in the Gulf, can continue to play their role through a comprehensive concept of development and maintain the Arab identity of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip," the Regent said.

Jordan would focus on the social and economic aspects and interests as the starting point to widen the scope of development aimed at strengthening the citizens' attachment to their land, he said.

In answer to a question from a Gazan about Jordan issuing identity documents to the people from the Gaza Strip, the Regent pointed out that His Majesty King Hussein has always expressed his keen interest to meet the Gazans' demands. A comprehensive study is under way to arrive at a clear solution to the problem upon the

King's return home after his current visit abroad, the Regent added.

The King pays special attention and care to the issue of people from Gaza and the solutions to their problems would be conclusive and would contribute to solving the problems and alleviating the sufferings of citizens from Gaza as well as Beersheba, the Regent said.

During the direct call-in programme, Lower House of Parliament Member Mufeed Al Mubaslat paid tribute to the Regent for his keen interest in the well-being of the citizens and his efforts to strengthen the channels of dialogue with the citizens. Replying to Mr. Mubaslat, the Regent praised the responsible dialogue that takes place during meetings of the parliamentary committees. The Regent noted that such a dialogue is also conducted by British parliamentary committees away from the limelight of television so that the dialogue does not assume the form of divisive rhetoric speech.

(Continued on page 3)
Jordan spent JD 162 million on West Bank since 1979, page 2

Security forces take over west Beirut from militiamen

BEIRUT (R) — Columns of heavily-armed troops and police fanned out across west Beirut on Saturday to quell disorder after at least 11 people died in street fighting.

"So far the plan seems to be going fine," said 30-year-old resident Samir Haidar. Nearly 1,000 troops and police using armoured vehicles patrolled the streets as part of a Syrian-mediated accord to halt inter-militia fighting in the western sector.

At least 11 people were killed and some 60 wounded when clashes erupted on Friday in residential areas and around three battered Palestinian refugee camps. Shells also slammed into the mainly-Shi'ite southern suburbs.

"The aim of our mission is to prevent armed manifestations in the streets," said Major Mohammad Farshouk, commander of the new security force as his men patrolled the war-scarred city.

Hours before Friday's clashes broke out, the first step in restoring order was taken when militiamen shut down scores of offices they used as strongpoints. A Reuters correspondent found that the streets had been cleared of gunmen, except for a lone fighter standing guard outside the home of a militia chief.

Motorists were stopped and their cars searched, while pedestrians were also frisked for hidden weapons as the new security force set up checkpoints at major intersections.

One witness said he saw two men being arrested, one for firing

a pistol and the other for carrying a walkie-talkie.

A truce arranged two weeks ago at Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps appeared to be holding despite overnight fighting there, Palestinian sources said.

Roads leading to Shatila were open and women were able to leave to buy fresh food to take to the beleaguered refugees.

Four Palestinians and three Lebanese army soldiers were killed and 31 others injured there on Friday when Shi'ite militiamen and Palestinian fighters resumed their five-week battle for control of the devastated area, militia and Palestinian sources said.

The flare-up came hours after soldiers of the army's Sixth Brigade had formed a buffer between the camps and positions manned by fighters of the Shi'ite Amal militia.

Three civilians died when shells struck the southern suburbs and another man was killed in a shootout among members of Lebanon's leftist Syrian Social Nationalist Party in a west Beirut residential district.

Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt on Friday urged an end to the "camps war" and sounded a note of sympathy for the Palestinian refugees plight.

"We should not forget the sacrifices of this people (the Palestinians) who fought and died with us," he told local media during a tour of the Shouf Mountains southeast of the Lebanese capital.

Palestinians were joined by Amal and PSP militiamen in a

bitter resistance to Israeli forces which invaded Lebanon and parts of Beirut in 1982.

Syrian officials are reported to have told militia and Palestinian officials that Damascus is determined to end fighting at the camps and curb anarchy throughout west Beirut.

Previous attempts to restore order have been short-lived. Meanwhile, the Lebanese pound continued its decline in international value on Saturday after a brief recovery attributed by dealers to the Syrian-backed peace drive.

The central bank said it closed at 42.50/44.00 to the U.S. dollar, more than four pounds down from Friday's close of 39.00/39.50 but still higher than last Monday's record low of 45.50/46.30.

Syria on Friday praised the troop deployment it helped to arrange but said only the Lebanese themselves could restore peace to their country.

"No solution to Lebanon can come from outside," said a commentary on official Damascus Radio. "The solution in Lebanon should come from inside and from the Lebanese themselves."

Syria has some 25,500 troops in north and east Lebanon but is reluctant to send them to anarchy in Beirut.

The radio said that if the current deployment continued successfully "it will mean a new start for peace throughout Lebanon after 11 years of fighting."

Gemayel warns against compromise with kidnappers, page 2



Mahmoud Al Kayed

Kayed elected chairman of JPF

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Jordan Press Foundation Company, publishers of Al Rai' and Jordan Times daily newspapers, has unanimously elected Mr. Mahmoud Al Kayed, Al Rai' editor-in-chief and president of the Jordanian Press Association, as chairman of the board. During its first meeting on Saturday, the board also elected Dr. Khaleel Al Salem of the Arab Finance Corporation as deputy-chairman of the board of directors. Dr. Salem is also a member of the Upper House of Parliament. The board reelected Mr. Mohammad Al Amad as the company's director general. The nine-member board of directors was elected on Friday. It included Mr. Kayed, Dr. Salem, Mr. Amad, Mr. Raja' Elissa, Mr. Hassan Hammud, Mr. Ali Abul Ragheb, president of the Jordanian Contractors Association (JCA), Dr. Ramzi Muasher of the National Financial Investment Company, Mr. Saleh Al Rifai from the Pension Fund, and Mr. Osama Sha'ha'a of the Finance and Credit Corporation.

Saudi leader reportedly plans Iraqi-Syrian mediation bid

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz plans to visit Syria and Iraq in a fresh effort to mediate between the two, the Abu Dhabi newspaper Al Itihad reported Saturday.

The daily quoted Arab diplomatic sources in Rabat, where Prince Abdullah is on a private visit, as saying that they hoped his efforts would lead to a meeting of senior Syrian and Iraqi officials to discuss security and political issues.



His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan receive their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor upon their return to Amman on Saturday (Petra photo)



Majesties' return to Amman on Saturday (Petra photo)

King and Queen return home

AMMAN (J.T.) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor returned home Saturday after visits to France, the United States and Britain. They were received upon arrival by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, members of the royal family, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Acting Lower House Speaker Ismail Hijazi, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odah, Cabinet members, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, senior officers from the Public Security and Armed Forces and civil officials. Also at hand to receive the King and Queen were the ambassadors to Jordan of France, the United States and Britain.

Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker also returned home with the King and Queen.

During his trip abroad, the King held talks with French President Francois Mitterrand, French Premier Jacques Chirac, U.S. President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

In the U.S. the King and Queen attended the graduation ceremonies of Their Royal Highnesses Princess Zein and Princess Aisha and underwent medical check-ups at the Ohio Clinic.

The King met President Reagan on June 9 at the White House. He also met with Vice-President George Bush and senior American officials.

In Britain, the King addressed the British Royal College for Defence Studies after talks with Mrs. Thatcher and Defence Secretary George Younger. He also received at his residence in

London Egyptian Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala.

During his stay in London, the King underwent a minor surgery for an ear ailment.

The focus of the King's talks with President Mitterrand, Premier Chirac, President Reagan and Premier Thatcher were efforts for peace in the Middle East. U.S. officials said the administration would study suggestions made by the King on how to revive the stalled Middle East peace process.

In London, the King called on Mrs. Thatcher to exert British and European efforts towards a just solution to the Palestinian problem and peace in the Middle East within the context of an international conference attended by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Jordan's foreign debts drop slightly

AMMAN (R) — Jordan's external debt fell slightly for the first time this year, in line with government plans to reduce it to safer levels.

Central Bank of Jordan figures showed the total debt outstanding dropped 1.9 per cent to JD 1.03 billion in the first quarter of this year from a peak of JD 1.05 billion at the end of 1985.

"In spite of Jordan's good Euro-market standing, the debt level is still pretty high, given the country's financial position," one banking source said.

Central Bank of Jordan Deputy Governor Maher Shukri said Jordan does not intend tapping the Euro-market this year, but will concentrate on maximising local revenue sources.

The debt, owed to foreign governments, banks and financial institutions, is more than double the record revenue estimate of JD 641 million in the 1985 budget.

Preliminary figures show a shortfall of JD 178 million in the budget, which is 12.7 per cent lower than the 1984 deficit.

The foreign loan is in addition to a domestic debt of JD 389.4 million to end-March 1986.

Last year Jordan paid JD 49 million or about 16 per cent of its export earnings, in interests on its foreign and domestic debts, 20 per cent more than in 1984.

The United States, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, West Germany, Britain, Japan and Iraq are major creditors to Jordan.

Rifai meets new deputy from Irbid

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai received on Saturday at his office a delegation from Irbid Governorate, headed by the newly elected member of the Lower House of Parliament, Jamal Obeidat.

Mr. Obeidat extended appreciation and gratitude to the government on its efforts during the June 19 by-elections to secure a free atmosphere and administrative facilities that made the by-elections a success.

Mr. Rifai expressed his pride in the governorate and its people and

his trust on the citizens.

The prime minister also stressed the government's keenness to secure a free election atmosphere for all citizens to practise their constitutional rights.

Mr. Rifai wished the newly-elected deputy all success and progress in his efforts to serve his constituency.

The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs Sami Judeh and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Thouqan Al Hindawi.

Cabinet approves decision to host AESC meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet on Saturday held a meeting under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and took a number of decisions on local, pan-Arab and international issues.

On the pan-Arab level, the Cabinet approved a decision to host a forthcoming meeting of the Arab Economic and Social Council. The meeting will be held at the level of economy and finance ministers in September.

The Cabinet also approved the establishment of a national narcotic laboratory to cover the Middle East region in implementation of a decision taken by the Vienna based United Nations Centre for Combating Narcotics.

On the local scene, the Cabinet decided to expedite the work on preparing wall signs for the tombs of the Prophet Mohammad's companions, in implementation of His Majesty King Hussein's directives to pay special care for these sites and Islamic holy places in Jordan.

On the international level, the Cabinet approved minutes of a joint meeting between the governments of Jordan and Greece. The minutes were signed earlier this month. According to the minutes, Greece will increase

its imports of Jordanian phosphates, potash and phosphoric acid by 200,000, 40,000 and 50,000 tonnes a year respectively.

In the field of industrial cooperation, Jordan and Greece agreed to discuss prospects for establishing joint industrial projects. In the area of air transport the two countries agreed that cooperation between Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and Olympic Airways, the Greek airline, should be strengthened. The two sides also agreed to look into exempting from all taxes and duties Greek vehicles passing in transit through Jordanian territories. The minutes also provided for initiating an agreement for developing tourism between both countries.

The Cabinet also heard and endorsed a report submitted by Planning Minister Taher Kana'an on his recent talks with the West German officials and issues pertaining to West German technical and financial assistance to Jordan.

The report said that the West German government has allocated 35 million marks in the form of easy-term loans at reduced interest to certain projects in Jordan.

The Jordan Times' new telephone numbers: 667171-6 and 670141-4

Iranians attack two ships anchored in UAE waters

BAHRAIN (R) — Iranian aircraft hit two oil tankers with missiles on Saturday while they were anchored in United Arab Emirates (UAE) waters, previously considered safe from Gulf war attacks, shipping sources said.

The attacks, 10 or 11 miles off the port of Dubai, came around 11.30 a.m. (0730 GMT) as the ships awaited repairs for previous Gulf war damage.

At least four crew members aboard the ships were injured, one seriously, and coast guard helicopters were reported to have taken them to hospital in Dubai.

The Cypriot ship Superior was struck in its funnel and the Liberian-flag Koriana, carrying an unexploded missile from the previous attack pending defusal by experts, was hit in a ballast tank, the sources said.

Neither ship had an oil cargo and no fires were reported.

The attacks at the Dubai anchorage struck at an area previously regarded as safe by shipowners. "It's very worrying," said one Dubai-based shipping agent.

More than 40 ships have been hit this year by either side in the Iran-Iraq war, and recent Iranian attacks have come closer both to the United Arab Emirates and to the strategic Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf.

Reports conflicted on the type of aircraft involved in Saturday's attack.

Lloyds shipping intelligence in London said they were two Iranian F-4 phantom jets, but this conflicted with local reports that

discuss regional developments, amid growing concern over security following apparent sabotage against Kuwaiti oil installations.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah said the report on the June 17 blasts which caused a huge blaze at Mina Al Ahmadi refinery on the Gulf coast.

The Iran-Iraq war was also high on the agenda of the two-day meeting of the ministerial council of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf Ibn Alawi told reporters.

The ministers met only hours after the Iranian attack in UAE waters was reported.

Arab Gulf countries are concerned that the recent escalation of the Iran-Iraq "tanker war" may lead to disruption of their oil trade, already hard hit by falling prices.

Newspapers in the region have been urging the ministers to give top priority to security matters.

"Recent explosions in Kuwait could be just a warning for similar widespread acts... the target is the Gulf's security, therefore it is imperative that GCC countries shield themselves from within," the Kuwaiti daily Al Rai Al Aam said.

Saudi Arabia's Al Madina said security was a vital issue because the GCC, grouping Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Oman, Bahrain and Qatar, occupies a strategic position, making it a target for "the enemies of the Arab Nation and Islam."

Navon calls for Shin Bet inquiry

TEL AVIV (R) — Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhak Navon said Saturday it was essential to Israeli democracy that there be no whitewash of the Shin Bet security service scandal.

Navon, a leader of Prime Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party, said the granting of immunity to agency chief Avraham Shalom must not rule out an inquiry into the affair.

Shalom is alleged to have ordered the killing of two Palestinians captured in a 1984, bust hijacking and a subsequent cover-up. Questions also have been raised as to whether Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, then prime minister, knew of any attempt to suppress information.

"Democracy means that justice be done and seen and that there be no whitewash," Navon, who is also education minister, told state radio.

Shalom resigned on Wednesday after receiving a presidential pardon that has outraged jurists and the left wing. Government leaders opposed a state or police investigation, warning it would damage the top-secret counter-terrorism agency.

"I supported the amnesty but it is absurd to conclude the pardon puts an end to demands for a commission of inquiry," Navon said.

Sofaer returning to Mideast

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The State Department's legal adviser is expected to travel to the Middle East soon to take part in Egyptian-Israeli negotiations over a disputed strip of land in the Sinai, a department spokesman said.

Legal adviser Abraham Sofaer has been trying to help the two countries reach a settlement on sovereignty over Tabat. The dispute is a factor in Egypt's refusal to return its ambassador to Israel.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman characterised Mr. Sofaer's trip as "another effort to resolve the outstanding problems this time by talking to people on the ground, but I would not want to lead you to the belief that he's going back simply to dot the final 'i' on what is a compromise agreement."

When asked if other issues — such as the Pollard spy case — would be discussed, Mr. Redman said that the purpose of this trip, as far as Mr. Sofaer is concerned, would be Tabat. He added that other people might raise issues that are also within Mr. Sofaer's competence. If so, he would be prepared to discuss them, the deputy spokesman added.

Scandal threatens Peres, Shamir images

By Paul Taylor

TEL AVIV — The scandal over Israel's Shin Bet security service has hurt the image of both Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir but is unlikely to topple their shaky left-right coalition, political sources say.

A furor erupted this week when Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom resigned after receiving a blanket pardon for his alleged role in the beating to death of two Arabs captured after hijacking an Israeli bus in 1984, and a subsequent cover-up.

The affair has also dented the standing of President Chaim Herzog, who issued the pardon for Shalom and three aides.

The deal was aimed at preventing a damaging inquiry into political responsibility for the affair, which began while Shamir was prime minister. It raised howls of protest from the left and many lawyers, who plan to challenge it in the courts.

Israeli commentators said the shady compromise, worked out at an all-night inner cabinet session, represented the triumph of reason

of state over the rule of law.

They said that by protecting Shamir, leader of the right-wing Likud Bloc, Peres was putting national security first and seeking to ensure that the coalition agreement under which the two men are due to change posts in October will be honoured.

Political sources said Peres faced pressure from within his own Labour Party to use the issue against Shamir and be prepared to break up the coalition and force an early general election.

But the prime minister was afraid of being stigmatised as an untrustworthy political wheeler-dealer and anyway did not believe the public was really upset over the beating to death of two Arab commandos.

The army initially claimed all four hijackers died when paratroopers stormed the bus on April 13, 1984, but photographs published later proved that two of them were led away alive.

Throughout the affair, press and public anger has focused on the cover-up rather than the killings.

Israel has long had a policy of trying to ensure assailants do not survive such attacks, security sources say.

Opinion polls show the public accepts that Shin Bet's underground war against Arab commandos cannot be conducted wearing kid gloves.

In most Israeli eyes, the real issue was that security agents lied, falsified testimony and suborned witnesses at two investigations to ensure the killers were never identified.

Shamir has tenaciously opposed any further inquiry. But political commentators said that since much of the cover-up occurred after Peres became prime minister in late 1984, there was a nagging suspicion that he too had something to conceal.

Three Labour ministers have said they will press at Sunday's cabinet meeting for a commission of inquiry to determine political responsibility for the affair.

They seem likely to be outvoted. The same applies to four left-wing opposition parties which have entered motions of no confidence in the government for debate in parliament on Monday.

The affair may die down after Israel. Jalafé was told it contained heroin.

The bomb went off when an El Al security guard turned a fire extinguisher on the suitcase after spotting smoke coming from it on a luggage conveyor belt.

The security guard and two other people suffered serious burns in the blast. A government statement said 10 others were slightly injured.

The explosion sent passengers diving for cover and blew a large hole in the roof of the airport's international departures lobby.

Jalafé was arrested after the blast and Hassan was detained early Friday after false documents and explosive chemicals were found in his flat in Madrid.

The police spokesman said Hassan had been ordered to carry out the attack in Paris, but his

tourist visa expired before he could find an accomplice.

Hassan arrived in Madrid at the end of April, where he befriended Jalafé, described by police as a common criminal, and persuaded him to take a consignment of heroin to Tel Aviv.

Police said Jalafé was unaware the suitcase contained a bomb.

Police have been on alert at Barajas Airport since attacks last December at the international airports in Rome and Vienna and reports that a third attack was planned in Madrid.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Security in Spain has been stepped up after Madrid established diplomatic links with Tel Aviv in January and since the United States' air raids on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi in April.

Gemayel against compromise with kidnappers

LONDON (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel was quoted on Friday as urging countries with citizens held hostage in Lebanon not to compromise with what he called terrorist groups.

"I don't think that compromise in dealing with terrorists or the evacuation of foreigners from Lebanon could solve the problem," he said in an interview in the Financial Times newspaper.

"When you offer a reward to a terrorist you are encouraging him to do the same thing all over

again," he said.

Mr. Gemayel, in what the newspaper described as a veiled rebuke of France, invited foreign powers with citizens held hostage in Lebanon to cooperate with him instead.

"Let them help me so I can help them," he said.

Two French hostages were released earlier this month after what their captors described as a shift in attitude by France.

Mr. Gemayel, 44, under pressure to resign following a breakdown in dialogue with leaders of militia groups in his

country, made plain he did not intend to step down.

He said it was impossible to separate the country's political and economic problems and blamed Lebanon's economic crisis on 12 years of war.

He predicted Lebanon's economic problems would force militia leaders back to the negotiating table. "This socio-economic war will give people something to think about and if dialogue does not resume, all militia leaders will be swept away," he said.

Cities of Alexandria in Egypt, U.S. link-up

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The cities of Alexandria in the United States and Egypt were symbolically linked for the first time when Mayor Jim Moran of America's Alexandria in the State of Virginia presented the key to his city to a group of Egyptians, including performing artists Omar Al Hariri and Leila Taher.

The two "sister" cities will be associated together for the purpose of cultural, historic and economic exchange. The concept for linking the two originated with the businessman who lives in Alexandria, a suburb of Washington, but was born in Alexandria, Egypt.

Mayor Jim Moran said the

intent of this action "is to promote economic ties with Egypt." He said his city has a number of products and services which might be useful to Egypt including high technology and computer software.

The relationship between the two cities will cease to be symbolic, Mr. Moran said, when educational and trade exchanges actually begin.

Moran said Egyptian representatives of Alexandria have invited a delegation from the Virginia city to visit. This invitation has been accepted, but the mayor said it is too early to identify the person who will make the trip to one of the oldest

Alexandria of the Middle East, Mayor Moran said, "if the opportunity presents itself, I would love to go."

The Alexandria mayor was scheduled to address the Egypt Festival at the Omni Sheraton and make an announcement about the new sister cities. The function was also attended by Dr. Adel Hossni under the auspices of the Egyptian prime minister. Remarks were delivered for the occasion by William Safire, minister of state for immigration and Egyptians abroad.

The Egypt Festival has been presented in Canada and the United States as an entertainment forum to highlight Egypt.

Tunisian opposition chief confined to his home

TUNIS (R) — A prominent opposition leader sentenced to four months in jail for organising an illegal anti-U.S. protest has been confined to his home pending execution of the sentence, sources in his political party have said.

Ahmed Mestiri, leader of the Movement of Socialist Democrats (MDS) and a former defence minister, lost his appeal two weeks ago against an April 22 conviction and sentence.

Because he was at liberty on health grounds at that time, he remained free pending a judicial order for him to start his sentence, defence lawyers said.

The party sources said he was told not to leave his home in Rades, just outside Tunis, and to receive only family visitors.

Evren says Greece should not be concerned over Turkish exercises

ANKARA (R) — President Kenan Evren, seeking to defuse tensions over the Aegean, said Saturday Greece should not be "concerned" over Turkish military manoeuvres in the area.

The exercise "First Target 86", whose main part ended Saturday, coincided with Greece's "Zeus 86" manoeuvres in the area. No incidents were reported beyond a Greek charge, rejected by Turkey, of air space violations by Turkish planes.

Gen. Evren told reporters after watching the manoeuvres near Izmir: "The first target exercise was announced in November 1985. All NATO countries knew about it. When this is the case, I cannot understand why Greece was concerned over the exercise."

"This is an amphibious exercise. Perhaps our neighbour is concerned over this. But they (the army) must be prepared for every

kind of operation," the semi-official Anatolian News Agency quoted Gen. Evren as saying.

Apparently to stress the importance of the exercise, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, Defence Minister Zeki Yavuzturk and Chief of Staff Gen. Ercel Urgu watched it in addition to Gen. Evren.

Mr. Ozal was quoted Saturday as saying the Turkish exercise cost four billion liras (\$5.9 million) to stage.

It comes at a time when Turkey's efforts to restore normal ties with Europe and a visit to Cyprus by Mr. Ozal next week have thrown the spotlight on issues that cause long-standing divisions between Greece and Turkey.

These include air space and seabed rights in the Aegean, and Turkey's claim that international

agreements require Greek islands near its coast to be demilitarised.

Greece also objects to the presence of some 18,000 Turkish troops in North Cyprus, which Ankara regards as necessary protection for the island's Turkish Cypriot minority.

Gen. Kenan Evren

Gen. Kenan Evren

Gen. Kenan Evren

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel. 773111-19	BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz
PROGRAMME ONE	07:00 Newsday 07:30 The Best of British 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial Review 08:00 World News 08:00 24 Hours News Summary 08:30 The Waltz King 08:45 Letter from America 09:00 Newsday 09:30 Jazz for the Ailing 10:00 World News 10:30 24 Hours News Summary 10:50 From Our Own Correspondent 10:55 Sportsworld 11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 The Pleasure's Yours 12:00 World News 12:05 British Press Review 12:15 Science in Action 12:45 The Piano Roll 13:00 News Summary: Start Story 13:15 Classical Record Review 13:30 Religious Service 14:00 World News 14:05 News About Britain 14:15 From Our Own Correspondent 14:30 Baker's Half Dozen 15:00 News Summary: Play of the Week 16:00 World News 16:30 24 Hours News Summary 16:30 Sportsworld 16:45 Tony Mynard Request Show 17:40 News Summary 17:50 No Exceptions 18:00 Radio Newsday 18:15 Concert Hall 19:00 World News 19:05 Commentary 19:15 The Human Voice 19:25 Journey Through Heaven 19:45 Letter from America 20:00 World News 20:05 Reflections 20:15 The Medicine 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 World Cup Final Newsday 21:30 World Cup Final Cont. 21:45 World News 22:00 News Summary: Classical Record Review 22:15 World Cup Final Cont. 23:00 World News 23:05 24 Hours News Summary 23:30 Sunday Half-Hour 24:00 News Summary: Shortworld 06:09 The Man on the Telephone 06:15 The Pleasure's Yours 01:00 World News
PROGRAMME TWO	07:00 Newsday 07:30 The Best of British 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial Review 08:00 World News 08:00 24 Hours News Summary 08:30 The Waltz King 08:45 Letter from America 09:00 Newsday 09:30 Jazz for the Ailing 10:00 World News 10:30 24 Hours News Summary 10:50 From Our Own Correspondent 10:55 Sportsworld 11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 The Pleasure's Yours 12:00 World News 12:05 Action News 12:15 Newsday 12:30 News Summary 12:35 Classical Record Review 13:30 Religious Service 14:00 World News 14:05 News About Britain 14:15 From Our Own Correspondent 14:50 Baker's Half Dozen 15:00 News Summary: Play of the Week 16:00 World News 16:30 24 Hours News Summary 16:30 Sportsworld 16:45 Tony Mynard Request Show 17:40 News Summary 17:50 No Exceptions 18:00 Radio Newsday 18:15 Concert Hall 19:00 World News 19:05 Commentary 19:15 The Human Voice 19:25 Journey Through Heaven 19:45 Letter from America 20:00 World News 20:05 Reflections 20:15 The Medicine 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 World Cup Final Newsday 21:30 World Cup Final Cont. 21:45 World News 22:00 News Summary: Classical Record Review 22:15 World Cup Final Cont. 23:00 World News 23:05 24 Hours News Summary 23:30 Sunday Half-Hour 24:00 News Summary: Shortworld 06:09 The Man on the Telephone 06:15 The Pleasure's Yours 01:00 World News
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 95.00 KHz, SW Tel. 774111-19	VOICE OF AMERICA MW 1260, KHz: 7200, 9565, 1174, 11925 & 15210 07:00 Newsday 07:30 The Best of British 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial Review 08:00 World News 08:00 24 Hours News Summary 08:30 The Waltz King 08:45 Letter from America 09:00 Newsday 09:30 Jazz for the Ailing 10:00 World News 10:30 24 Hours News Summary 10:50 From Our Own Correspondent 10:55 Sportsworld 11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 The Pleasure's Yours 12:00 World News 12:05 Action News 12:15 Newsday 12:30 News Summary 12:35 Classical Record Review 13:30 Religious Service 14:00 World News 14:05 News About Britain 14:15 From Our Own Correspondent 14:50 Baker's Half Dozen 15:00 News Summary: Play of the Week 16:00 World News 16:30 24 Hours News Summary 16:30 Sportsworld 16:45 Tony Mynard Request Show 17:40 News Summary 17:50 No Exceptions 18:00 Radio Newsday 18:15 Concert Hall 19:00 World News 19:05 Commentary 19:15 The Human Voice 19:25 Journey Through Heaven 19:45 Letter from America 20:00 World News 20:05 Reflections 20:15 The Medicine 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 World Cup Final Newsday 21:30 World Cup Final Cont. 21:45 World News 22:00 News Summary: Classical Record Review 22:15 World Cup Final Cont. 23:00 World News 23:05 24 Hours News Summary 23:30 Sunday Half-Hour 24:00 News Summary: Shortworld 06:09 The Man on the Telephone 06:15 The Pleasure's Yours 01:00 World News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

An art exhibition by Pa'ek Hassan at the national art gallery (until July 10).

A Mabey poster exhibition at the British Council (until July 8).

CIRCUS

Romanian Circus daily at Al Hussein Sports City.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre	Tel. 6610267
American Centre	644371
American Centre Library	641520
British Council	6561478
French Cultural Centre	637070
Goethe Institute	641993
Soviet Cultural Centre	644203
Spanish Cultural Centre	624049
Turkish Cultural Centre	639777
Haya Arts Centre	665195
Hayan Youth City	6671816
Y.W.C.A.	641793
Y.W.C.A.	664251
American Municipal Library	637111
University of Jordan Library	843555

MUSEUMS

National Museum: Jewelry and coins over 100 years old. Also coins from Madaba and Jerash (4th centuries). The Roman Theatre, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Tel. 651760.

The Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of the Jabel Aji Qafa (Circled Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. and on special holidays 10.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.

National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim States and a collection of paintings by Jordanian orientalist artists. Opening hours: Jabel Luweibdeh, 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637111.

War Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia from the Arab Revolt of 1916.

Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 637111.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 981410.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 634590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luweibdeh, Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Husein, Tel. 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdal, Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, Tel. 678906.

Anglican Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.

Anglican Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 772621.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.

Amman International Church (later-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeissat, Tel. 677534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.

Rainbow Congregation (International, interdenominational) meets in the Cedar Centre, Jabel Amman, Tel. 660974.

PRAYER TIMES

05:54	Fair
05:35	(Sunrise)
12:40	Dhuhr
16:21	'Asr
19:46	Maghreb
21:28	'Isha

NEWS IN BRIEF

Regent condolees Zmaiti family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Saturday depulsed Royal Court Secretary General Bassem Al Saket to convey the Crown Prince's condolences to the Zmaiti family on the death of the late Mstah Al Zmaiti, a prominent Jordanian businessman.

Decree okays regulation for auditors

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving a new regulation to classify auditors. The regulation defines the categories of auditors and fees they may charge for each assignment.

Department prepares budget regulations

AMMAN (Petra) — The general budget department is in the process of detailing regulations for the draft budget law and the budgets of public institutions for the fiscal year 1987. A responsible source at the department said that the new regulations will apply to all ministries, independent public institutions and societies which have allocations in the general budget. The constitutional date for submitting the draft general budget to the cabinet is the first of November each year, to be referred to the Lower House of Parliament on the first of December each year and to then be officially announced on the first of January each year.

Ministry tries to contact Sudeiri family

AMMAN (Petra) — The Foreign Ministry has requested the family of Zuhair Taha Al Sudeiri, who is in Bulgaria, to call at the ministry's coordination and external communications department as soon as possible.

Ministry issues import, export plan

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture Saturday issued a new export and import plan for fresh fruits and vegetables during July. Under the scheme, prepared by the Department of Agricultural Economy and Planning, the ministry approved the importation of apples, sugar cane, thyme, carrots, sage, dates and lemons. The new plan restricted the importation of garlic to the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan. All local fruits and vegetables, may be exported during July, according to the plan.

AUU official leaves for Tunis

AMMAN (Petra) — Assistant Secretary General of the Arab Universities' Union (AUU) Mohammad Nabih Agel Saturday left for Tunis to take part in the 40th session of the executive bureau of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO). The bureau will discuss issues pertaining to the establishment of an Arab centre for Arabisation, writing, translation and publishing and the formation of a higher par-Arab committee for higher studies under the supervision of the union.

Council improves roads in Madaba

MADABA (Petra) — The municipal council of Al Ruqqaim has asphalted 101.342 kilometres of roads at a cost of JD 127,000 as part of its plans to make available all services to the public as well as to the 40 industrial plants located in the Madaba area.

Court sentences embezzler

AMMAN (Petra) — The general military governor Saturday endorsed a ruling by the military court sentencing Sa'adi Othman Abdul Fatah to three-years imprisonment with labour for embezzling public funds.

IPA opens training course on managing public projects

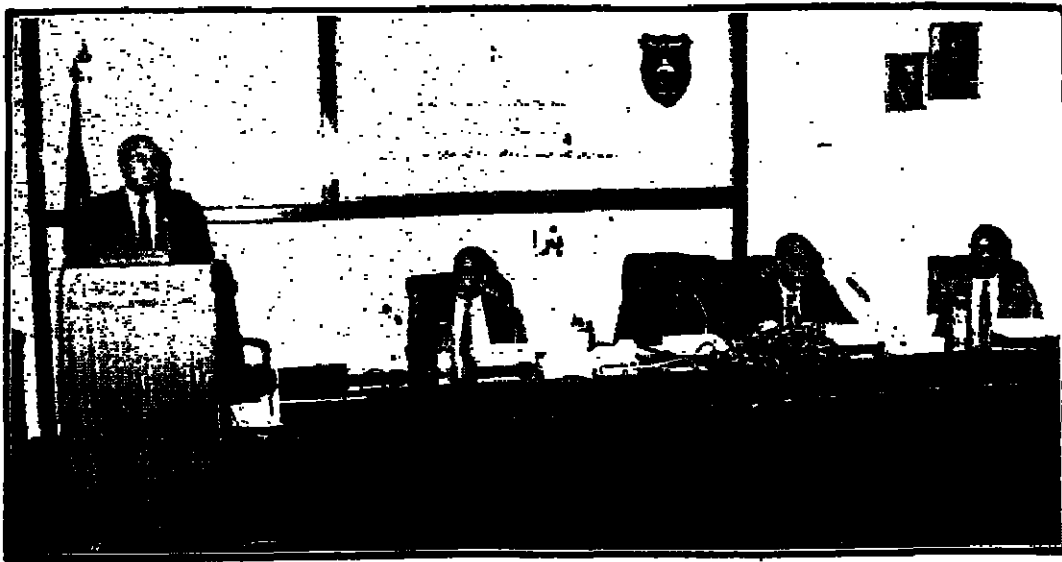
AMMAN (J.T.) — A two-week training course for public project managers opened at the Institute of Public Administration (IPA) on Saturday. The course, which is being attended by 22 participants, will focus on ways and means of using personal skills in administering and executing public projects in a bid to raise the participants' knowledge about utilising revenues allocated for projects.

During the course, which was inaugurated by the institute's director general Abdullah Ullayyan, participants will be given crash courses in concepts of administration, defining projects, their planning and implementation and financial analyses as well as project control. The institute's step is seen by observers as a sincere effort to rationalise public expenditure on projects at a time of uncertain revenues and international recession.

Women's club organises seminar on consumption trends, savings

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day seminar on protecting consumers' rights will open in Amman next month and will review consumer consumption patterns and means to encourage national savings. The seminar, which is organised by the Business and Professional Women's Club, will discuss wide-ranging issues including raising consumers' awareness, introducing available commodities to consumers as well

as illustrating the negative effects commercial advertising may have on consumption patterns. The seminar will open on July 8 under the patronage of Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply Rajai Muasher and will discuss papers on the consumption situation in Jordan and the roles of both public institutions and the media in protecting the rights of consumers.



Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh addresses the opening session of a seminar on primary eye care at the University of Jordan on Saturday (Petra photo)

SSC ready to receive expatriates' applications for coverage

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) has completed final procedures to include Jordanian expatriates in the social security system, SSC Director General Mohammad Mahdi Farhan said Saturday. Dr. Farhan said that all procedural arrangements have been drawn up by the corporation's board of directors and now include provisions for Jordanian expatriates to join the social security system and obtain coverage against old age, illness or death.

In a press conference he held at the corporation's headquarters, Dr. Farhan said that the government's decision to include Jordanian expatriates within the social security system was made in appreciation for the contributions they have made to their homeland. Approximately 350,000 expatriates are working in different parts of the world, mainly the Gulf region. Under the new procedures, Dr. Farhan said that expatriates can from now on apply to the SSC for security coverage against old age, handicaps and death.

The corporation, Dr. Farhan said, will start contacting expatriates either through Jordanian embassies or through them. On Friday, Minister of Labour and Social Development and Chairman of the Social Security Corporation board of directors Khaled Al Haj Hassan elaborated on the recent cabinet decision to expand social security coverage to all Jordanian expatriates who wish to be included in the system. Mr. Haj Hassan said that the decision was taken upon the directives of His Majesty King Hussein following a speech the King delivered to the first conference for Jordanian expatriates held in Amman last year. In the speech, King Hussein asked that the necessary arrangements be made to include all Jordanians abroad in the social security system.

The minister explained that the new regulations stipulate that each Jordanian working abroad who is over 16 and below the maximum age specified in the social security law can subscribe to the insurance coverage provided that he fills in special application forms prepared by the corporation. Under these regulations the applicant is considered a subscriber to social security from the first month he pays his subscription unless otherwise advised by the SSC. When an application is accepted, the subscriber will pay a monthly contribution of 13 per cent of the income category he chooses, provided that this category is not less than JD 100 and does not exceed JD 600. Also according to these regulations, if the subscriber fails to pay his contributions for three consecutive months his subscription to the corporation will be cancelled.

Health minister stresses need for integrated eye care service

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on primary eye care opened its meetings Saturday at the University of Jordan. The seminar, organised by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the University of Jordan, aims at providing the community with first-hand information about eye care and primary health care.

Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh delivered a speech at the outset of the seminar in which he stressed the need for integrated eye care to be provided to the public side by side with primary health care. He said that this could be implemented through the medical care centres established in various parts of the Kingdom.

Eye care services should not be restricted to private clinics and hospitals but rather they should be provided by all medical care centres throughout the Kingdom, Dr. Hamzeh said.

He said that his ministry, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, conducts periodical check-ups on school students and

that eye care for students is given due concern and attention.

University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali said that preventing blindness requires expertise and trained opticians. To prevent blindness, there should be a nation-wide programme conducted with the participation of all the concerned authorities, Dr. Majali said. He referred to the successful work of the eye bank as an effective organisation to reduce blindness in Jordan.

In his speech, director of Primary Health Care Department at the Ministry of Health Suleiman Qubain, pointed out that primary health care is the principal means to achieve health for all.

Dr. Telephorus from WHO also delivered a speech in which he praised the cooperation between the WHO and Jordan.

Attending the opening of the four-day seminar were Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, who is also president of the eye bank association, and a number of deans from the university's faculties.

Local firm erects lampposts for street lighting project

AMMAN (Petra) — A local firm, which was awarded a contract to light roads and highways in the Greater Amman area, has erected 50 per cent of the poles for lighting main roads in Amman which are included in the project, according to Jordanian Electricity Authority (JEA) sources. The main roads included in the project are the Queen Alia International Airport road, the Amman-Zarqa and the Sweileh-Eighth Circle road.

The JEA sources added that 60 per cent of the concrete foundations for the poles, in addition to 20 per cent of the earth cables for these main roads have been completed. The sources expect that the main works for the project will be completed in October.

The JD 1.85 million project, which includes providing lighting for nearly 100 kilometres of roads, is being financed by the treasury, the JEA sources continued. They said that the major aim of this project is to reduce the number of road accidents on these roads.

Euro-Arab parliamentarians to meet in Vienna Sept. 12

AMMAN (Petra) — The Euro-Arab parliamentary dialogue annual meetings will open in Vienna on Sept. 12 and subjects to be discussed by the participants include the Middle East situation, the effect of the sharp drop in oil prices on European, Arab and Third World countries and the Iran-Iraq war. Other topics on the agenda of the two-day meeting are the international peace conference on the Middle East and the situations in Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories.

Arab delegations who are participating in the meeting will hold a preparatory session on Sept. 11 to unite their stand on the issues to be discussed. The Euro-Arab parliamentary meeting will be attended by the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) and the Euro-Arab Parliamentary Union for Economic Cooperation (EAPUEC). During the two-day meetings, participants will discuss joint APU and EAPUEC projects which have been implemented since their last meeting in Rabat in 1985.

Social development official to prepare report for ESCWA

AMMAN (Petra) — The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) has entrusted Dr. Mohammad Al Sqour, the assistant under-secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, with preparing a detailed report on social development, welfare programmes and policies in Arab

countries taking into consideration international development strategies, the problems and current needs in the field of social care, training and manpower.

The report will include proposals for regional working programmes.

Jordan spent JD 162m on West Bank projects since 1979, Dudin says

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has spent JD 162 million since 1979 on projects serving citizens in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin said Saturday.

The funds for the projects included assistance from other Arab countries to a Jordanian-Palestinian Committee, under a 1978 Baghdad Arab summit decision, the minister said.

In the past two years, he said, JD 6,512,000 (about \$20 million) were spent on development projects aimed at helping people under occupation withstand Israeli pressures.

Since the 1967 occupation, he said, the Israelis have been attempting to submerge the Arab identity of the occupied territories by confiscating more than 50 per cent of the land and building 117 settlements for 52,000 Israeli settlers.

They were trying to implement a "greater Jerusalem" project to include the cities of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Beit Jala, Beit Sahour, Ramallah and Bireh plus 32 nearby villages, Mr. Dudin said.

Mr. Dudin stressed the government's interest in drawing up the necessary plans for alleviating the suffering of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories and enhancing their ability to preserve the Arab identity of the occupied territories.

Mr. Dudin said the continued

support of our kinsmen in the occupied West Bank will tangibly assist in solving the citizens problems, resulting from the Israeli occupation.

Speaking about the ongoing Israeli plans to obliterate the Arab identity in the occupied territories, the minister said: "Israel, since 1967, has intensified its efforts to replace Arabs by Jews, through the creation of a new reality, aimed at swallowing the land and uprooting the citizens."

Regarding the occupied Arab city of Hebron, the largest Arab city in terms of population density, Mr. Dudin said the Israeli authorities have introduced many practical, clear-cut changes, geared to enable the Israelis to control the whole Arab city. The new plan entered into effect as of last year, Mr. Dudin added.

Mr. Dudin said the Israeli government has allocated some \$300 million from the government budget for settlements, while in the years 1985 and 1986 this figure jumped to some \$600 million. The Israeli government also assigned a settlers' council with discharging settlements affairs and actually linked some of the services in the settlements on the West Bank with Israeli government services, in



Marwan Dudin

preparation for completely linking the settlements' activities with the Zionist state, he continued.

Mr. Dudin said that the government has plans for countering unemployment and economic strains. The government pays JD 100 to each unemployed West Bank doctor until he finds a job and has allocated JD 1,300,000 for the unemployed graduates and for the families of detainees.

During the last two years the government has allocated JD 6,512,000 for carrying out a number of development projects, Mr. Dudin said. He added that the government, through the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, provides services worth JD 4 million to the refugees and displaced persons living in the refugee camps in Jordan.

5-year plan represents framework for progress

(Continued from page 1)

"We hope that we reach such a modern stage in our country in the near future so that we can cope with the advancements of our age," the Crown Prince said. He called on parliamentarians to maintain close contacts with the issues of today such as the next five-year development plan and development plans for the West Bank.

The Regent emphasised the role of media in spreading awareness among the citizens of the country's plans and programmes and said it was an "integral part of the dialogue which takes place in our unions, associations and municipalities." He called for strengthening this dialogue through official as well as non-official institutions.

Commenting further on Jordan's plans to extend assistance and support for development projects in the occupied territories, Prince Hassan noted that there was an increasing trend towards shifting the focus from individuals to institutions. Such a trend, said the Regent, was aimed at "enabling our kinsmen to maintain their steadfastness in the occupied territories and underscore their Arab identity."

Speaking about the bureaucratic procedures involved in the work of government departments, particularly in summer, the Regent said the issues would be studied by specialised committees. One of the committees, he said, was in charge of administrative development and it will be asked to initiate new moves aimed at directing representatives of the various ministries and government departments to provide replies to queries put forward by the citizens.

The Regent said there was a trend towards decentralisation and provincial planning in implementing projects and easing pressures on central departments.

The Regent congratulated the national taekwon doo team which left for Kuala Lumpur on Saturday to take part in the world

championship events in the Malaysian capital. He expressed hope that all national teams follow the lines of the taekwon doo team and wished the martial arts delegation all success.

In answer to a citizen's question about needs at the national level for setting priorities for social work and charitable societies, the Crown Prince said there was a need for some form of a survey to collect accurate information. Such a survey, said the Regent, could contribute to drawing up

programmes of social work in the country in accordance with the right priorities. In this regard he stressed the importance of comprehensive planning and called for provisions to cover all needy sectors of the society under the umbrella of social work.

The Regent's answers to citizen's questions through the call-in programme came during a surprise visit he paid to the Jordan Radio and Television Corporation. He also met with staff of the corporation.

ANC criticises Thatcher

(Continued from page 1)

whites including a 12-year-old boy. South Africa also said that its security forces had shot dead four black national guerrillas and that five other blacks died in unrest in the country's black townships (See page 8).

The country's bureau for information said in a telex message to Reuters that the boy had sustained bad leg injuries from an explosion in a dustbin, adding that the cause had not been established.

The South African Press Association said it was a bomb which went off as shoppers

thronged the area in Queenstown, an eastern Cape farming centre.

In London, tens of thousands of people marched to demonstrate their opposition to apartheid and demand that Mrs. Thatcher impose full economic sanctions.

The British Anti-Apartheid Movement, organisers of the march, delivered a letter to Mrs. Thatcher's Downing Street office accusing her of appeasing the Pretoria government by resisting calls for sanctions.

Elsewhere, British opposition politicians maintained pressure on the prime minister with a series of hostile speeches and statements, accusing her of isolating Britain.

VILLA FOR SALE

Consisting of six bedrooms, five bathrooms, large salons, modern kitchen, two maid's rooms, big garden, automatic controlled garage.

Pls. call 604169

APARTMENT FOR RENT

Full floor apartment, consists of 3 bedrooms, 2 large salons, 2 main bathrooms, one servant's room and one servant's bathroom. It has 2 porches and one balcony, large open terrace (260m² area overlooking gardens), own entrance, telephone, separate central heating, parking space for 2 cars and separate services.

Location: 500m south of 6th Circle (main road Sweileh). To view please call 644211.

AMMAN

GULF

SMILE TO THE GULF

7 FLIGHTS WEEKLY
NON STOP FROM AMMAN
with CONVENIENT CONNECTIONS
to INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT
and THE FAR EAST
CONTACT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT
OR GULF AIR TEL: 665311

طيران الخليج
GULFAIR
GOLDEN FALCON SERVICE



ONCE FLOWN, NEVER FORGOTTEN

ABU DHABI · AMMAN · ATHENS · BAHRAIN · BANGKOK · BOMBAY · CAIRO · COLOMBO · DELHI · DHAHRAN · DHAKA · DOHA · DUBAI · FRANKFURT · HONG KONG · ISTANBUL · JEDDAH · KARACHI · KHARTOUM · KUWAIT · LARNACA · LONDON · MANILA · MUSCAT · PARIS · RAS AL KHAIMAH · RIYADH · SALALAH · SANAA · SHARJAH · TUNIS

Jordan Times

Responsible Editor:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Board of Directors:
JUMA A. HAMMAD
RAJA HANNA
MOHAMMAD AMAD
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Editor:
GEORGE S. HAWATMA

Senior Editor:
SAMIR G. KHOURI

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation
University Street, P.O. Box 57100, Amman, Jordan

Telephone: 57101-5, 57101-4, Telex: 2109 ALRAI JO

Teletype: 5710105, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscriptions and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Changing times call for the adoption of a population policy

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

IN Jordan we never had an official population policy in place. Such policy was never dealt with directly or seriously in any of our previous social and economic development plans. This is strange in view of the utmost importance of having a population policy which cannot be less important than fiscal, monetary, education or trade policies.

As a matter of fact Jordan, more than any other country, needs to have a defined and coherent population policy, because of its peculiar circumstances, and the intensity of its migration waves following each Israeli occupation phase in 1948, 1967, 1982 and the continued Israeli drive to evacuate the West Bank and Gaza from

Arabs. On the other hand, almost one quarter of Jordanians are living outside the country. Their eventual return will have crucial social impact which should not be easily overlooked.

The substantial improvement in Jordan of the standards of living and health services, helped to reduce crude deaths to around one per cent. It is surprising that the rate of crude births continued to be as high as 4.8 per cent which is one of the highest rates in the world, if not the highest.

Under these conditions, the population of Jordan grew at a compound rate of around 5.5 per cent per year for 40 years. Out of this incredible rate, 3.7 per cent

represent natural net growth, and the balance resulting from compulsory and intentional evacuation of the occupied territories and the influx of refugees.

The huge economic growth, achieved since the 1950s, helped to push the population problem into the background, and reduced its importance and impact. The economic boom and prosperity enabled Jordan to absorb the new comers and integrate them in the economy.

Perhaps that is why Jordan was receiving a generous financial assistance to fuel rapid growth and foster housing capacity. However, under the present meagre economic growth rates of 1.5 to

1.9 per cent a year, we cannot continue to ignore the need for a coherent and perhaps strict population policy.

It is evident that an annual economy growth rate below four per cent, means a decline in the per capita income. Four per cent growth rate is considered on the high side, according to international standards, and could not be sustainable on the long run in view of the limited natural resources.

In other words, a population growth rate in the range of 3.7 per cent, or close to it, is no more acceptable from a social or economic perspective. If our economy cannot resume growth at the past high rates, then a

population growth cannot go on unchecked.

In the new 5-Year-Economic and Social Development Plan, 1986-1990, the expression "population policy" was finally used for the first time, but only in combination with policies of "employment, wages and population." Population policy in particular received one paragraph in the framework volume stipulating the "necessity to organize" the population growth rate in the long term.

This simple sentence was hesitantly mentioned. It was followed by neutralising observations such as "taking into account the social considerations which render such policy ineffective in the short term. It also raised the concept of family regulation with the desirability of better distribution of population among various regions of the Kingdom.

There is no room any more for deferring the formulation of a well defined population policy aimed at scaling down the growth rate to its normal level of around two per cent.

The strength of the state and society is not measured only by crude numbers, otherwise Bangladesh, India and China would be the superpowers of our times. What we need and want is to become a healthy and a relatively better-off people not a huge mass of poor unhealthy and uneducated people.

No shock, and no solution

ISRAELI leaders are currently scrambling to defuse the recent eruption into open violence of the long-standing tension between the religious and secular communities in the Jewish state. Two themes have marked the commentary of Israeli officialdom on this latest of the many internal crises to afflict the Zionist enterprise during the past year. One is the expression of "shock" and "outrage" at the burning of bus shelters and synagogues, the destruction of holy books and scrolls, and the swabbing of Nazi-like swastikas and death threats on the walls of synagogues and in other public places. The second is declarations that "the law will be upheld" and promises to bring the extremist perpetrators of these acts to justice. Both of these reactions are by now instinctive and nearly meaningless, having been dutifully trotted out each and every one of the countless times Israel has been confronted by the ugly side of the irreducible contradictions of the Zionist experiment. Those who display shock over intra-Jewish violence are either terribly ignorant or deliberately duplicitous, for violence is the very language of Zionism, and the lingua franca of the Israeli state. Of course the armed force of the Jewish state is usually directed outwards, at the Palestinians and the Arabs, but the habits of the workplace are difficult to isolate from the home and hearth, and a generation of Israelis have been socialised to the habitual violence of ethnic and racial oppression in the occupied Arab territories.

As for the law, a legal system designed to facilitate and legitimise the use of force against Palestinian Arabs is scarcely equipped to judge or punish effectively a Jew who momentarily forgets that force is acceptable only when directed against Arabs and not when it targets fellow Jews.

Expressions of shock and a recourse to the law only mask, without really fooling anyone, the real problem, which in this case is the threatened breakdown of the Status Quo, the unwritten understanding governing religious-secular relations in Israel since the creation of the state. Under the Status Quo the Sabbath is the national day of rest, orthodox Jews are exempted from military service and religious authorities are allowed to regulate their own affairs in certain areas in exchange for their acquiescence in the secular reality of the Israeli state. This loose agreement between Israel's secular and religious authorities merely papers over what are in reality irreconcilable differences between the two communities, differences which partly explain the fact that Israel does not have a constitution. The very act of drafting a constitution would bring into the open conflicts which could threaten the existence of the state such that a document would be designed to regulate. The only reason the Status Quo was originally accepted was that each side thought the other would eventually disappear. The religious believed that the very act of living on the soil of ancient Israel would eventually bring about a mass conversion to orthodoxy, and the secularists thought that in a democracy led by immigration from the secular West they would always hold the reins of government securely in their hands. The importance of religious parties in coalition politics shattered this latter hope, and now the ultra-orthodox wield an influence and power far beyond their numbers. The events of the past few weeks indicate that the lines are drawn and the showdown has begun, with the outcome of the battle far from certain.

The more far-sighted among the Israelis might now see a strange parallel between the secular-religious dispute within Jewish society and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Israelis have long hoped that the Palestinians, too, would eventually "disappear," specifically through absorption into the surrounding Arab countries. The Palestinians, however, have not and will not go away and allow Israeli immigrants to prosper in peace on usurped Palestinian land. The Palestinians are in the camps and more importantly still on the land in the occupied territories. And sooner or later Israelis will have to face up to this fact, for it can never be papered over, either by force of arms or by some status-quo-like unilateral autonomy declaration.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Put your house in order

PUTTING the Arab house in order was and still is one of the main goals pursued by Arabs. They unanimously agree that doing this is a necessity and they express their support and their readiness to contribute to its success. But these feelings still need to be interpreted into acts especially after the suspension of the efforts by the committee for clearing the atmosphere between Arab states which, established by the Casablanca summit conference. Until today, Arabs have not agreed on the first steps to be taken in the direction of putting their house in order, whether that can be achieved through convening an Arab summit or the resumption of the special committee's efforts. This absurd reality put the Arab credibility on the line, since clearing the Arab atmosphere does not require a miracle to achieve but only the bypassing of the sensitivities that Arab masses have already dismissed. It should be noted that those who are not interested in putting their own house in order and unify their ranks, should not expect others to come to their rescue whenever the need arises. We should be frank and say that those who leave themselves victims of their own differences open the door for others to cast doubts about their ability and willingness to fight for their rights. This means that putting the Arab house in order is the top priority whether that can be achieved through the special goodwill committee or the convening of a summit.

Sawt Al Shaab: Peace based on peoples' rights

THE Murphy-Polyakov meeting that was held over the past two days did not produce anything of importance that would require deep thinking and great attention, unless there was a bilateral agreement to work quietly and move within the framework of quiet diplomacy without much publicity. What's new in the meeting, it seems, can be defined in the two countries' insistence on reviewing all developments in the region, the views of the protagonists and their own assessments of the possibilities available for achieving peace in the Middle East. We are not against such meetings and not against any dialogue between the two superpowers for they have their own interests in the region whether in the case of peace or war or in the state of no war no peace. The general belief is that both superpowers agree that the Middle East is the gate to international peace and at the same time the spot for international escalation which is why they understand the necessity to remain in touch with all developments in the region from the position of international moral responsibility that requires cooperation to push the peace process. There is nothing new in the political positions in the region. The Arab position is still as it is, demanding peace and the restoration of Palestinian people's rights and the liberation of Arab territories through an international peace conference with the participation of the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Everybody knows that Arabs want peace in the region and that Arab diplomacy has produced all it can to make a success of all peace initiatives but the Israeli insistence on a twisted concept of peace has aborted all international resolutions, the Reagan plan, the Venice declaration and the Arab Peace Plan. It is also capable of aborting any peace that would liberate the people and the land, for the American-protected Israeli peace is a peace that keeps the land occupied and prepares for more annexation of Arab territories and continues to alter its historical identity.

Political blocs begin to fracture in Turkey

Turkey's politics are changing fast: new parties are for real, old ones lie or merge. The explanation, says David Barchard, is that the country's political life is returning to something like the style which existed before the 1980 coup.

ANKARA — The casual observer of Turkish politics could be forgiven for rubbing his eyes in disbelief after looking at the latest line-up in the Turkish parliament.

A year ago, there were only three parties represented. Today there are six. There have been no parliamentary elections of any kind and, moreover, two of the original three parties have disappeared. All this in a country where the constitution explicitly bars members of parliament from changing parties.

The explanation is that Turkey's political life is gradually returning to something like the style which existed before the 1980 military coup. The process is likely however to take several more years and perhaps more than one general election before it is complete.

A year after taking power, Turkey's generals shut down all the country's political parties and subsequently issued laws which not only prevent them being reformed but also ban most of the pre-1980 political parties and subsequently issued laws which not only prevent them being reformed but also ban most of the pre-1980 political leaders from running for office until 1992.

In their effort to break the mould in Turkish politics, the soldiers went one step further in 1983. They allowed only three political parties to stand in a general election and even then vetoed more than a third of the candidates put forward.

The result has been a relatively tame parliament in which the opposition parties, which have fewer followers than most of the parties outside parliament, lack credibility. The position of the ruling Motherland Party and Mr. Turgut Ozal, the prime minister, is slightly different as it confirmed its position with an easy victory in the March 1984 local elections.

In the last few months, however, the mould has been broken again. The two parties set up by the military in 1983 to contest the general elections have disappeared and their seats in parliament have been shared out between those who would like to inherit the mantles of the main pre-coup parties. The race for Turkey's next general elections — not due until November 1988 — has started.

It is a curious fractured scene, with both left and right split divided and a great deal of political horse-trading likely before 1988. The country's stability and its economic progress in the 1990s may depend on whether or not the deadlocked political balance of the 1970s has been created anew.

Mr. Ozal is not in any immediate danger. He has a majority of 51 in the 400-seat parliament and the main opposition party has only 54 seats. He can pass legislation fairly effortlessly and he has used this opportunity to press his advantage, despite domestic controversy.

His strength among the electorate is not as clear as it was, with opinion polls suggesting that he may be trailing the Social Democrats by about 10 or more percentage points. The premier and his followers seem confident of holding on to power in 1988 and beyond, but have failed to announce a date for parliamentary by-elections to 11 vacant seats which were originally expected to be held in June this year. The party performed well in recent mayoral elections however.

Meanwhile, major changes have taken place among opposition parties. The neo-fascist and ultra-Islamic fringe parties of the 1970s have reappeared under new names and seem to be biding their time. The struggle is for parties to succeed the main centre-right and centre-left parties of the 1970s which the military shut down in 1980.

The former prime ministers of

the 1970s, Mr. Suleyman Demirel and Mr. Bulent Ecevit, are back on the political stage once more, although neither man can run for office and both face competition from newly-emerged rivals. Mr. Demirel has become a major charismatic figure, holding rallies across the country which have been greeted with a tidal wave of enthusiasm from peasants and farmers suffering from Mr. Ozal's austerity measures. He has even made a bid for the urban vote with a rally in Istanbul where he used a slogan strikingly reminiscent of Mr. Ecevit's slogans in the 1970s — "Turkey without prohibitions."

Mr. Demirel would probably like a degree of co-operation with the centre-left parties, in order to have a greater chance of amending or replacing the 1982 constitution. But his right-wing grassroots supporters may not be willing to go along with this idea. The probability is that if in 1988 Mr. Demirel's True Path Party holds the balance of power it will go into coalition not with the Social Democrats but with the Motherland Party.

Meanwhile, Mr. Demirel has to fend off a challenge from the Free Democrat Party. This party was the major beneficiary in May when the Nationalist Democracy Party, which had been favoured by the military in the 1983 election, voted to disband itself. Its leader, Mr. Mehmet Yazar, is offering an alternative combination of policies involving hostility to Mr. Ozal's economic reforms but loyalty to the military's 1982 constitution. The new party resembles earlier short-lived factions on the right in Turkish politics and has yet to prove its staying power.

On the left, Mr. Ecevit is battling to make a comeback by projecting an image as an international defender of human rights. He works through the Democratic Left party, whose chairman is his wife. At its first congress, he made a fighting speech which has attracted the attention of the public prosecutor.

But Mr. Ecevit has lost the support of almost all his close associates in the pre-coup Republican People's party and the opinion polls show him with less than 5 per cent of the votes. A party will need around 17 per cent of the votes nationally to be represented in parliament under a law passed by the Ozal government in April.

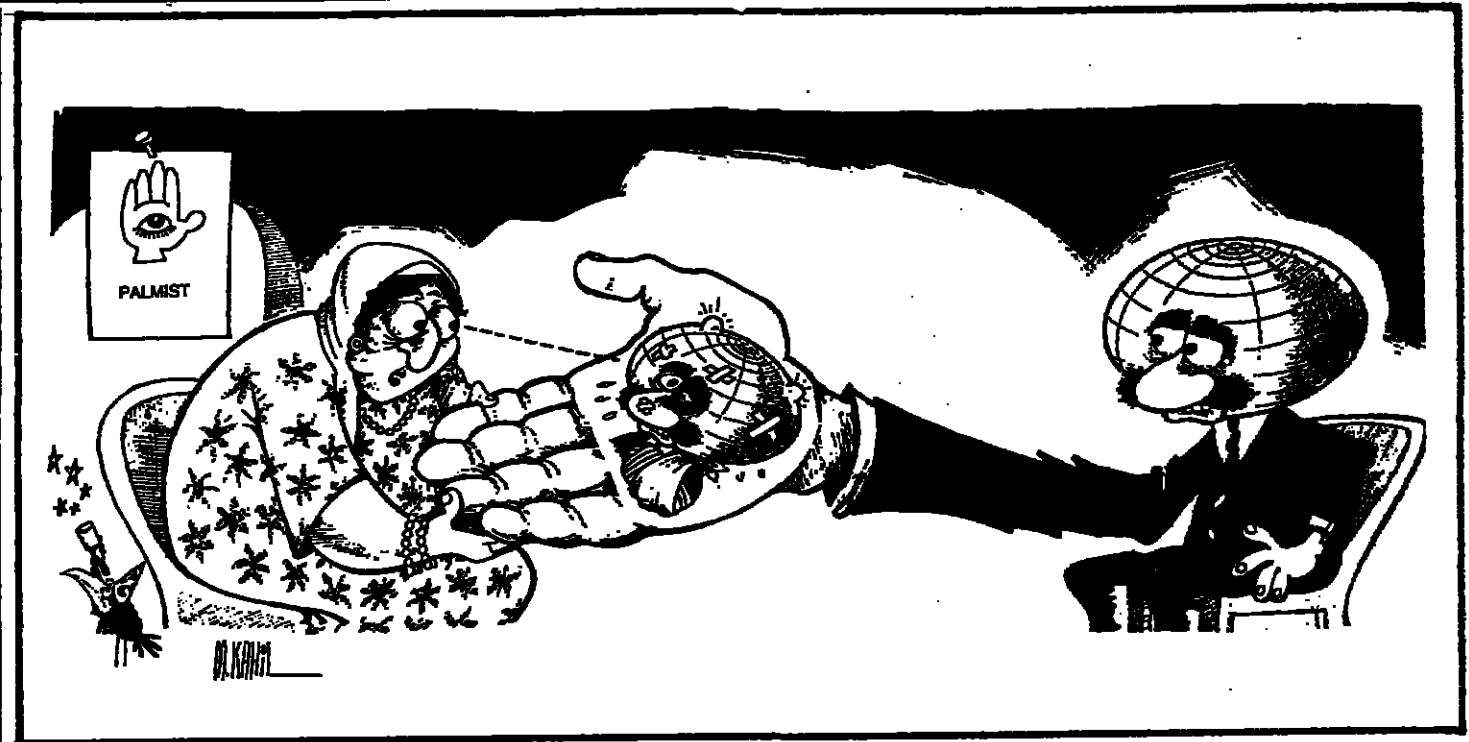
But the much larger Social Democrat Populist party has its own problems. It is the product of a marriage between the Populist party, which was allowed to enter the 1983 elections, and the much larger and stronger Social Democracy party, which was not.

The party has been beset by local level over the merger. The party's major problem, however, is that it has two leaders — 62-year-old Professor Inonu, a professor of atomic physics, who is cherished by the Social Democrats but is probably a reluctant entrant to politics, and Professor Aydin Guven Gurkhan, a much more energetic and ambitious figure, but a relatively inexperienced one with a much narrower political base.

The recent election of Professor Inonu as leader will not have pleased Professor Gurkhan, who may not put up with this situation for very long. As a result, the Social Democrats' prospects of power after 1988 are less strong than the 42 per cent of votes given to them by the opinion polls — Financial Times feature.

Party strengths in Parliament

Motherland Party	227
Social Democrat Party	84
Free Democrats	22
True Path Party	21
Democratic Leftist Party	4
Citizens Party	2
Independents	29
Vacant	11
Total	400



Focus on role of Israel as U.S. pawn

By Muhammad Azhar Ali Khan

Reagan And The Middle East. By Nasser Aruri, Fouad Monghribi, and Joe Stork. Association of Arab-American University Graduates, Inc., Belmont, Massachusetts, U.S., 95 pages. \$5.50.

THE United States and Israel are not only in agreement "to provide each other military assistance to cope with threats to the security of the entire region," but the two countries have also agreed, according to Israeli minister Ariel Sharon, upon certain secret clauses.

So says this interesting book, which deals with the Reagan administration's policy toward the Middle East. The book does not reveal anything drastically new. After all, the U.S.'s military, economic and diplomatic support for Israel's policies toward the Arab territories it occupied in the 1967 war — and toward other Arab countries — is a matter of record. So is, to a considerable extent, the overall U.S. aid to Israel, which makes those Israeli policies possible.

What this book does is to focus on the Reagan administration's policy, as opposed to the traditional U.S. policy toward the Middle East, which other books have discussed. In its discussions, the book also takes an approach which is somewhat different from the conventional wisdom. Most people assume that the Israeli lobby in the U.S. is so powerful that it keeps most U.S. politicians from the president down in a state of fear, if not terror, lest they should incur its wrath and jeopardise their political careers.

There have been books, of course, which have pointed out that the Israeli lobby in the U.S. is only one pillar, however formidable, of the U.S. subservience to Israel. The other factors are the close military cooperation between the U.S. and Israel (which has enabled the U.S. to study top Soviet weaponry and its performance in combat, and also the performance of U.S. weapons in wars), the support of the Bible-belt Americans for Israel, the blatantly unfair coverage of the Middle East by the media which present to the American people a distorted and widely misleading picture of the Middle East, and the ineffectiveness and inefficiency of the Arabs themselves — both Arab governments and the Americans of Arab origin — in presenting their case to the American people.

This book, deals only with the role of Israel as a U.S. military pawn in the Middle East. The Americans have traditionally been interested in making the world safe for U.S. multinational corporations — and for regimes which are more sensitive to the wishes of the U.S. government than to those of their own people. In Latin America, the U.S. has generally succeeded in having its way, though Cuba and Nicaragua offer examples where this policy has not worked.

In the Middle East and Asia, however, this has not worked as effectively, as the American intervention in Lebanon and Vietnam proved. So the U.S. needs a surrogate to do its dirty work. This book points out that Israel has happily taken on this role, though it extracts from the Americans a high price for the gigantic assistance it receives.

This has also been discussed by some other authors in the past. For example, it has been argued that one major reason why the U.S. government suppressed from the American people the facts about the Israeli attack on the American spy ship Liberty in 1967 is that the Israelis threatened to reveal the role the U.S. had played in the Middle East. The threat worked.

The book gives the 1967 war as an example of the Israelis serving perceived American interests. Their attack on Egypt and Syria effectively checked two regimes that had become increasingly estranged from the U.S. and closer to the Soviet Union. The irony in this case is that the Arabs, including Egypt and Syria, have traditionally been friendly to the U.S. ignored or opposed their

legitimate aspirations and supported Israel by massive aid, even when such help was misused, as in building illegal settlements in the occupied territories or in attacking neighbouring states.

The book argues that massive and blind U.S. support for Israel will continue as long as Soviet-U.S. tensions remain. The U.S. sees Israel as a military ally and surrogate against the Soviets and Soviet-supported regimes. Given this basic U.S. policy, all other considerations are secondary to the U.S., whether they be the human and political rights of the Palestinian people or the concerns of the Arab governments.

Argues the book: "The Arabs may want to 'contain' Israel, to prevent it from emerging as the major power in the region; but they cannot do so militarily. Their only hope of containing Israel lies with the United States, assuming the latter would agree. The only remaining conflict, between Israel and the Palestinians, is an extremely uneven match with Israel so vastly superior. The Palestinians have lost their Arab shield, their base in Lebanon and their ability to harass Israel. The

prospect of a war like that of October 1973 is extremely remote. We are left with only one serious possibility of war — a unilateral Israeli intervention elsewhere in the Arab World following the pattern of the invasion of Lebanon.

"Mr. Reagan's insistence on absolute security guarantees for Israel is therefore not warranted by the facts or by the historical evolution of the conflict. As the Arab states move toward accepting Israel, the latter becomes more and more aggressive and expansionist to the point where security guarantees are in reality needed for the Arab side."

This is the supreme irony. It is the U.S. whose huge economic, military and diplomatic support has made Israel a superpower in the region and stronger than all Arab countries combined. It is this U.S. support which has enabled Israel to impose barbaric punishment on the Arabs in the occupied territories and to attack neighbouring countries at will. And yet it is the U.S. to which the Arabs must turn to restrain the giant it has helped manufacture and unleashed — Arab News.

SONY

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

SONY SAUDI ARABIAN CO. LTD.

Specialized in Language Lab.

WANTED

SALES STAFF IN SAUDI ARABIA

- Minimum 3 years experience in Sales.
- Full command of English & Arabic.
- Ability to translate from Arabic into English and vice versa.
- Appropriate university degree.
- Must have valid driving license.
- Bachelor (single) status preferred.

Salary according to qualifications and experience.

Please immediately write or phone

P.O.Box 2375

Zamzam, Amman

Tel: 654770/621770

All applications to be received between June 29 & July 3 1986.

Harvesting the wind: Turbulent days ahead

By Joy Aschenbach
National Geographic

HONOLULU — On certain farms, the crops look like giant airplane propellers sprouting from steel stalks. Some tower 140 feet. Others resemble huge eggbeaters. What they grow is energy — using the newest methods to cultivate an old resource, the wind, to produce electricity to market to public utilities. "An awful lot of wind blows over this country," says Thomas O. Gray, executive director of the American Wind Energy Association. But geography, as well as atmospheric and economic conditions, dictates where it is worthwhile to "farm" it. The United States is windiest in New England, across the Great Plains from Montana to Texas, along the West Coast, and throughout the Hawaiian Islands. There is a small wind farm on a mountain ridge in New Hampshire, but none in all of windy Wyoming, because the cost of power there is very low.

Three largest farms

Nationwide there are more than 13,000 commercial wind machines, Gray says. The largest wind farms are in three of California's windiest spots: Altamont Pass, 40 miles east of San Francisco, where more than 5,000 wind turbines share 30,000 rolling acres with grazing cattle; the Tehachapi Mountains, where 3,500 more rise from the high desert; and San Geronimo Pass, where another 3,500 line the highway to Palm Springs. Before 1981, there were none anywhere. A phenomenon of this decade, wind farms blew in with the passage of federal and state tax credits designed as incentives to

develop renewable energy sources. They created an artificial boom, Gray admits. Critics called the new farms "tax farms." Advocates predicted that they could provide up to 10 per cent of the nation's energy needs by the end of the century.

The federal tax credits expired at the end of 1985. Legislation pending in Congress to extend them does not include wind energy. But basic research will continue through 1987, says Jack Cadogan, a Department of Energy wind-programme manager.

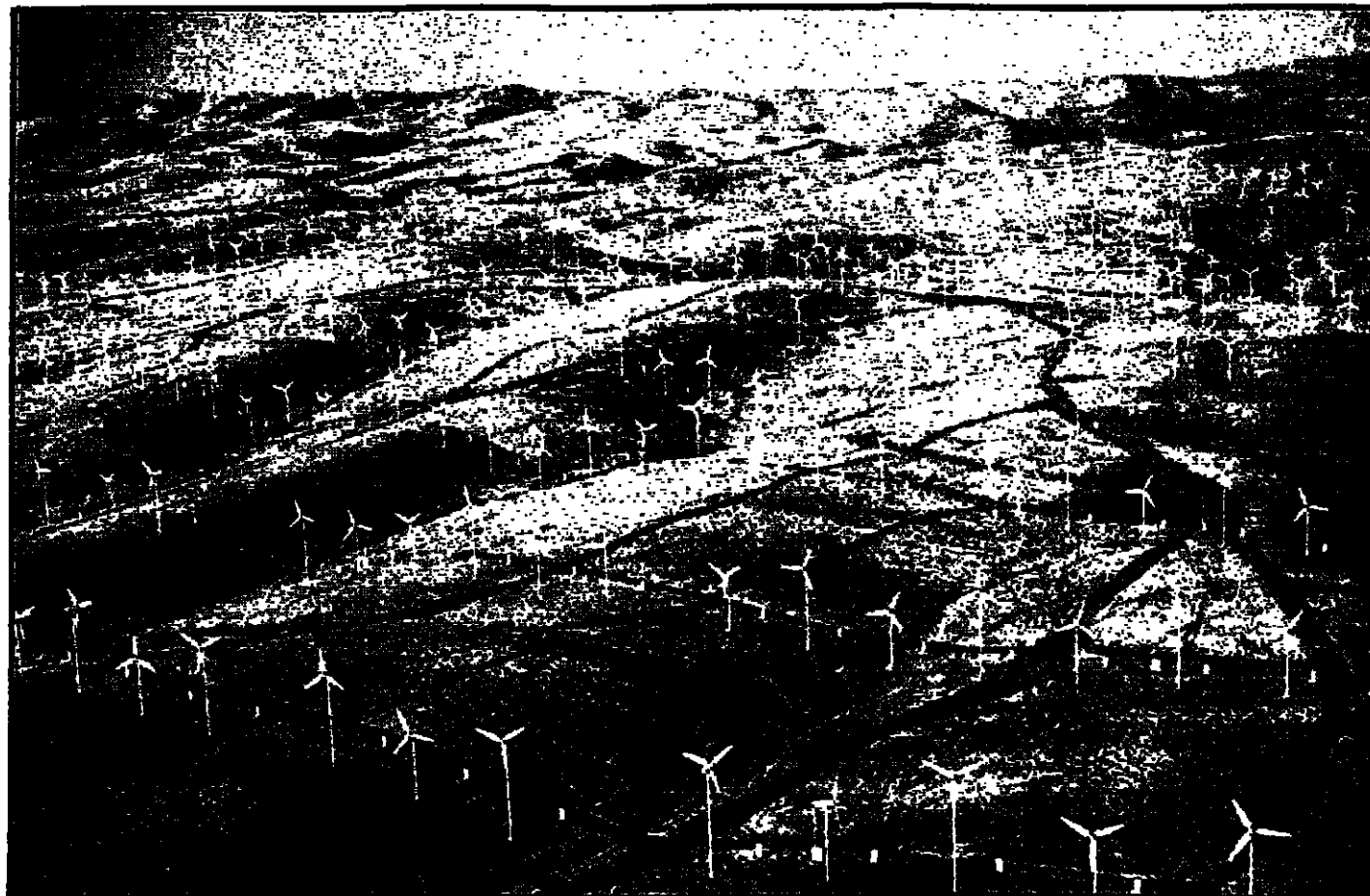
Gray estimates that production of new wind-generated electricity this year will be half of 1985's 500 megawatts, which was more than double that of 1984. This year for the first time, he says, more than half the wind equipment sold in this country will be foreign-made, most of it Danish. Denmark, second to the United States in use of wind energy, is offering subsidies to Danish investors to boost exports.

From the start, the U.S. wind-energy industry has had problems stabilising. The reason: the wind itself.

Erratic energy source

"Wind is the single most unpredictable, variable energy source," Gray says. "It can change direction and speed anytime. When it doubles in speed (10 to 20 mph), it's eight times as forceful, and this can happen in less than a second. Only in the last year and a half have wind machines been made to operate for a year without blades breaking off — and other breakdowns."

Even with favourable winds, all machines do not continuously spin at top speed. At times, actual power produced is only 20 per



The world's largest wind farm produces energy from more than 5,000 wind machines spread over 30,000 acres at one of California's windiest places, Altamont Pass, 40 miles east of San Francisco. To catch the wind, the airplane-propeller-style machines are mounted on

cent of rated capacity.

Wind farming has been most successful in California. In 1985, their peak year, all the state's wind farms together sold a total of 652.8 million kilowatt-hours of electricity to Southern California Edison and Pacific Gas and Electric — enough to supply 108,800 typical California homes for a year.

The wind-generated electricity that Southern California Edison buys from the Tehachapi and San Geronimo farms is less than 1 per cent of the energy needed for its customers, spokesman Bob Krauch says, but it is helping postpone construction of another power plant.

U.S. Windpower, largest

operator of wind machines at Altamont Pass, plans to put 800 more turbines in the ground this year, for a total of 3,000.

"A computerised network runs all the machines as a single power plant," explains Windpower spokesman Laurie Galbraith. A system of transformers and transmission lines generates and delivers the electricity to the utility's grid.

Although just compared with California, Hawaii ranks second among the states in the use of wind energy. Strong trade winds that sweep across the islands most of the year make wind one of its most important energy resources. Experts estimate that wind alone could provide 10 times the energy

needed to meet Hawaii's current demands.

The state's largest wind farm — atop a mountain ridge that overlooks Oahu's north shore — was recently dedicated amid traditional Hawaiian blessings, chants, and dances.

Wind for lamps of Oahu

The \$24 million high-tech farm, named Makani Moa'e, which means tradewinds, is expected to produce enough electricity for the annual energy needs of 5,200 typical residential customers on Oahu. It will save 62,000 barrels of imported oil. "Honolulu has the longest energy supply line in the country,"

stretching thousands of miles. We believe wind will be an essential part of Oahu's future energy mix," says C. Dudley Pratt Jr., president of Hawaiian Electric Industries.

Wind machines also are scattered around on the neighbouring islands of Hawaii and Maui. Among the 250 on Hawaii, two are positioned near the southernmost tip of the United States, where the wind is so strong and relentless that trees there are permanently bent over.

Despite their potential in Hawaii and their promise for the rest of the windiest parts of the country, wind farms face an uncertain future: Are they here to stay or will they be gone with the wind by century's end?

Storing water in Dead Sea?

STOCKHOLM (SIP) — A method for storing fresh water in sea water has been developed in Sweden by inventor Karl Dunkers, Taly, near Stockholm. The new technique is said to open up possibilities for solving acute fresh-water shortages in drought-ridden countries.

The Dunkers system is based on the principle that fresh water is lighter than sea water. Fresh water, for instance collected from rain, is stored in floating "basins" consisting of weighted plastic sheets suspended from pontoons. Although the basins are bottomless, the fresh water stays in place because the borderline layer for med between the fresh and salt water acts as a flexible barrier, preventing the two liquids from mixing. At the surface the sweet water is prevented from evaporating by means of a plastic cover.

A series of Dunkers basins can be anchored at the mouths of rivers or similar fresh-water courses. During the rainy seasons, the floating basins are filled with fresh water channelled from some

collecting surface, a mountain slope for instance. In dry periods, the fresh water is pumped to the mainland for use in irrigation, as drinking water, etc. The quality of the water is said not to be impaired by the method of storage.

The Dunkers basin is simple, cheap and easy to move, says the Department for Water Resources Engineering at the Lund University of Technology, which has tested the system. A further advantage is that it helps to avoid deposits, a problem common in concrete reservoirs.

Plans are afoot to build a test installation in the Mediterranean off the North-African coast. A basin with a 35 m diameter would be able to store several thousand cubic metres of sweet water. It is also possible to join several units together.

Karl Dunkers has also worked on land-based rain-water systems, in which water is stored in underground tanks. A test plant taking water from a roof reservoir has been working well, it is stated. After purification the rain water has been used as drinking water.

Seeking a plastic which conducts electricity

Scientists have been trying for years to create a plastic with one of the qualities of metal: the ability to conduct electricity. David Fishlock describes the progress.

LONDON — The story is told that around 1960 American scientists translated a Russian paper which said the Soviets had discovered a polymer with metal-like electrical properties. The news that a type of material previously thought of as non-conducting, an insulator, might be made to conduct electricity launched a big U.S. research effort to find conducting, super-conducting and semiconducting plastics.

A decade of disappointment with "organic metals" sent the scientists back to re-examine the original paper, which proved to be a mistranslation. It merely speculated on how exciting it would be to find polymers with metal-like properties.

Then, in the early 1970s polymers with arresting electrical properties began to appear.

Several such families of organic compounds although still many years away from commercial applications have now begun to excite both the major chemical and electrical communities.

They may hold clues to big markets for materials capable of displacing metals and semiconductors because they can be tailored more readily to the desired properties than the complex and often fragile electrical alloys and compounds used today.

One of the polymers, called polyacetylene, discovered in 1971, was demonstrated dramatically at a Royal Institution discourse in London recently, when Professor John Cadogan, research director of British Petroleum — and himself an organic chemist — made before the eyes of his audience what appeared to be an ingot of polyacetylene.

In fact, Prof. Cadogan's "ingot" was a sealed Pyrex cylinder coated on the inside with a colourless film of an organic compound. He plunged his glass cylinder into boiling water for a few minutes, whereupon the invisible film turned red, then into lustrous silvery black film which gave it the appearance of a bar of metal.

Depending on how it is made, this film can be varied over an astonishingly wide range of electrical conductivity, by a factor of about 1,000 billion — all the way from non-conducting through semiconducting to a good electrical conductor. And the beauty of it is that polyacetylene is such a simple molecule, Prof. Cadogan says.

BP, a major producer of plastics, has been taking polyacetylene seriously at its Sunbury research centre for several years. It has organised a research consortium involving its own scientists and four British universities.

The first was Durham, where the polymer physics group had developed the synthesis demonstrated by Prof. Cadogan. Then in 1983, BP brought in Edinburgh University chemists to synthesise the fairly complex organic chemicals needed to produce the precursor polymer with which Prof. Cadogan had coated his glass cylinder. Sussex University collaborated in developing poly-

acetylene's electrical properties, by doping and degradation of the polymer.

Cambridge University's Cavendish Laboratory is trying to resolve the novel mechanism of electrical conduction at work in a film which is really composed of incredibly fine fibrils.

By the end of last year, this consortium had generated a score of scientific papers and had applied for nine seminal patents.

One of the families of organic compounds causing much excitement is that of Bechgaard salts, selenium compounds discovered in 1979 by Klaus Bechgaard at Copenhagen University to be superconducting. At a temperature of 1.5 deg Kelvin — just above absolute zero — these salts lose all electrical resistance.

Another family, based on sulphur compounds, was discovered by IBM at its Almaden Research Centre in San Jose, California, in 1983. They have since been shown to be superconducting at a significantly higher temperature than the Bechgaard compounds, nearly 8 deg Kelvin. This has raised hopes of achieving superconductivity in "organic metals" at still higher temperatures.

The higher the transition temperature from resistive to superconducting, the simpler and cheaper the refrigeration needed to use the property in an electrical machine. The highest so far for a metallic material is 23.3 deg K for the intermetallic compound of niobium and germanium.

Two American industrial scientists, Paul Chaikin of Exxon Research and Engineering in New Jersey, who is also a physics professor at Pennsylvania University, and Richard Greene, an IBM scientist with the San Jose laboratory, review the latest electrical idiosyncrasies of organic metals in the current issue of Physics Today.

Among the discoveries is a polysyllabic — 15 of them — type of organic compound which the chemists conveniently abbreviate to ET. These ET salts are the sulphur-based compounds with the relatively high superconducting temperature first unearthed by IBM, and demonstrated independently last year by research groups in the USSR, Japan and the U.S.

But what they believe is the most unexpected discovery so far is the magnetic properties of the Bechgaard superconducting salts. Dr. Greene, working with James Kwak at the Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, New Mexico, found that a magnetic field can switch the salt from "metallic" but non-magnetic to a semi-metallic but magnetic state.

Doctors Chaikin and Greene believe a much deeper understanding of the relationship between Crystal structure, chemical composition, and physical properties is still needed before they can hope to synthesise electrical properties to a recipe, much less begin to design a new generation of electrical machines. — Financial Times feature.

Treating nuclear victims proved complex, expert says

LOS ANGELES (USIA) — The Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident will result in increased international scientific cooperation, says a U.S. physician who treated its victims.

"Because of changing technologies, a nuclear power station accident is no longer a national, but rather an international concern," Dr. Robert P. Gale said June 20. Addressing the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, he continued: "We must combine our talents to care for all affected individuals. And we must learn all we possibly can from the consequences of Chernobyl."

The 40-year-old Dr. Gale led a team of bone marrow transplant specialists, organised and financed by American petroleum executive Dr. Armand Hammer, in caring for Chernobyl victims. An associate professor of medicine at

the University of California, Los Angeles, Gale is advisory committee chairman of the International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry and is a prominent researcher.

The nuclear accident occurred April 26 in a reactor at Chernobyl, about 80 miles northwest of Kiev in the Soviet Union. Authorities evacuated 84,000 people from the surrounding region. So far 26 deaths are reported, and Gale thinks immediately resulting deaths may rise to 35.

Gale and Hammer met with Soviet head of state Mikhail Gorbachev while they were in the Soviet Union. "Mr. Gorbachev said that we are all touched by a nuclear power explosion anywhere in the world, and suggested an international response plan," Gale recalled. "I believe this will be one of the consequences of our continuing

presence in the Soviet Union."

Specialists are somewhat prepared for nuclear accidents, Gale asserted. "Our offer to help the Soviets was based on fairly sophisticated plans we had for several years," he said. "But we have to improve our readiness. None of us fully anticipated the complexities we detected when we got to Chernobyl."

"The first lesson to be learned from Chernobyl concerns the inseparable potential benefits and hazards of nuclear energy," Gale continued. "When fire was discovered, primitive man must have felt that its force could destroy the world. His reaction must have been much the same as our reaction to Chernobyl."

"But it's clear to me that scientific progress is not going to be held in check. We are going to move forward with peaceful use of the atom, and we must make a

very deliberate effort to separate the concepts of nuclear energy and nuclear war."

Nevertheless, Gale concluded that Chernobyl does offer lessons about the possible effect of nuclear conflict. "Events of the last two months show our limited ability to handle nuclear accidents, and should eradicate notions of adequate medical response to nuclear war," he said. "If these events bring us nearer to peace, it may be Chernobyl's most important lesson."

Gale visited the Soviet Union from May 2 to 18 and from May 24 to June 7. He plans to return July 20 for follow-up examinations. His team of three Americans and one Israeli performed marrow transplants on 13 of the 500 patients hospitalised after the accident. Radiation can kill bone marrow, thereby causing

death from hemophilia, leukemia, anaemia, or immune system failure.

"Several transplant patients are doing quite well," Gale said. Donors of marrow to the 13 Soviet patients were relatives, Gale said, but he and other physicians are searching worldwide for volunteer donors. "We have about 100,000 potential donors in Europe and the United States," he said.

"We're linking them together on a computer, so we can assess the donor pool from a single point."

"One of our major objectives is to follow cancer incidence for the remaining lifespans of 100,000 to 200,000 people thought to be at highest risk," Gale explained. "This will require a large number of scientists and physicians. Just before leaving the Soviet Union, I signed a joint memorandum of collaboration between American, Soviet, and other European

scientists."

"In a nuclear power accident, it's not possible to immediately or accurately determine the number of affected individuals," he said. "There is no exact estimate of the number likely to get cancer. And there is no safe dose of radiation. Any small dose will cause a proportional increase in probability of developing cancer."

"In the first year after the accident, the 2.7 million residents of Kiev (the Ukrainian capital) will get 50 per cent more radiation than they would get had there been no accident," Gale said.

"Increased probability of cancer will occur from five to more than 30 years after the accident. These late effects include leukemia and cancers of the thyroid, lung, bone and liver. They also include genetic abnormalities, which can be passed on indefinitely, and effects on unborn children."

Steam locomotives: China's main railway hauling force

China has the largest number of steam locomotives in the world. Efforts are being made to revamp the country's locomotive manufacturing industry.

By Dai Adl

STREAM engines, regarded as an out-of-date hauling force for railway transport and replaced by diesel or electric locomotives in developed countries, still play a leading role in China's railway transport.

"Steam locomotives move more than 70 per cent of all freight and 50 per cent of passengers carried by Chinese railways," said Zhang Ying, deputy director of the steam locomotive research section of the China Academy of Railway Sciences.

China's railways moved 1.26 billion tons of cargo and 1.21 billion passengers in 1985, he said. "Steam locomotives will not die out in China for a long time," Zhang said, "because they suit the country's conditions."

China is short of oil and electricity, but abounds in coal resources. According to the Ministry of Coal Industry, more than 780 billion tons of coal reserves have been verified across the country.

Zhang said China at present has 4,500 steam locomotives, accounting for 70 per cent of the country's total. The rest are diesel and electric locomotives mainly manufactured by China itself.

China's steam locomotive manufacturing industry has come a long way from pre-liberation days when the country had to import all its machines.

In the 1950s, most locomotives running on the rails were steam locomotives imported from the Soviet Union or other countries or left over from Old China. China didn't produce its own steam locomotives until the late 1950s.

Now all steam locomotives in operation in the country are made domestically; most of the

imported ones have been "retired."

China has six steam locomotive plants staffed by about 50,000 employees, including some 12,000 technical personnel. They turn out steam locomotives with capacities ranging from 500hp to 3,000hp each.

The primary steam locomotive plants are in Datong in Shanxi province and in Tangshan in Hebei province — leading coal producing regions located in north China. The two plants annually produce about 400hp to 3,000hp steam locomotives, each capable of hauling some 40-50 wagons.

Other smaller plants turn out several hundred small locomotives for mining and lumbering.

China-made steam locomotives perform well, according to Zhang. But, technically, he said, China lags 15 or 20 years behind advanced international levels.

China began to update its steam locomotives as early as 1964 when it trial-produced a new ventilation system for the railway machines. But the work was halted during the social turmoil of the "cultural revolution" (1966-76) and did not get back into full swing until 1983.

"So far," Zhang said, "a new, flat chimney has been trial-produced for 3,000hp locomotives. The new ventilation system has replaced round chimneys on more than 500 machines, 13 per cent of the total. And a plan to replace all round chimneys has been worked out."

Compared with round chimneys, he said, flat chimneys have better ventilation. A survey conducted last year in 10 railway sub-bureaus operating in different geographical conditions shows that flat chimneys can save at least 5 per cent of coal consumption.

"Steam locomotives make

serious air pollution," Zhang admitted. "So solving the pollution problem is the No. 1 technical transformation project on our agenda."

China is going to design a new boiler — a fine tube boiler with coal-gasification burning system in two stages or with fluid bed combustion, according to Zhang.

A long-term development plan has also been worked out to use micro-computers to raise the automation level of steam locomotives, including automatic supply systems for liquidised coal and water, he said.

To speed up revamping of existing steam locomotives, China has signed a contract with Steam Locomotive Co. Ltd. of Britain for modernising Chinese-made locomotives.

— China features.



A steam locomotive hauls 45 wagons out of Fengtai Railway Station near Beijing.

Heavy fines could put sexy Turkish magazines out of business

By Ragip Erten
Reuters

ISTANBUL — A new anti-pornography law that carries a threat of multi-million-dollar fines could force sexy magazines out of business in Turkey.

A Turkish edition of Playboy is one of the men's magazines at risk.

The law was pushed through in March by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's conservative Motherland Party, enraged by a wave of new magazines — mild by Western standards — laced with pictures of topless women.

The party proposed the bill to protect the nation's youth — minors under 18. But critics deemed it a vote-catching move to appease religious elements in the predominantly Muslim country.

Playboy executives said cases would be opened soon over their April and May issues and they would face fines up to 5.4 billion lira (\$7.7 million) if convicted.

"This will be the end of the

publishing house," said editor Ali Saydam. He could be ordered to pay fines of at least 1.2 billion (\$1.7 million) or be jailed for three years.

"As I cannot pay, I will go to prison and be famous in the world for being the only editor jailed for obscenity," Saydam told Reuters.

Another magazine Playmen could share the same fate. Editors said they were questioned about its April issue and could be hit with a maximum fine of 2.7 billion lira (\$3.85 million).

Under the new law the fines increase in line with the price and circulation of the publication.

The legislation set up a government-appointed panel of 11 members, including one from the religious affairs council, to review all printed material and ask prosecutors to act against those found obscene.

Press reports said that in the first three months the board started investigations into at least 48 publications, including daily

newspapers, magazines and books.

Editors of the men's magazines charge that the legislation is aimed at wiping out their publications. "The law was passed to please the sentiments of the religious sectors of society to gain more votes," said one editor.

Turkey's dailies which print pictures of naked women now black out nipples for fear of prosecution.

But it was not a nude picture that landed Playboy in trouble over its April edition. It was a story by Italian author Alberto Moravia from "Twenty Erotic Tales," said Saydam.

To conform with the law, men's magazines are now sold in opaque plastic bags carrying the warning "harmful for those under 18 years of age."

There is also a 25 per cent tax on the cover price going to a fund for the homeless.

Consequently Playboy went up to 2,000 (\$2.85) and sales fell

from 60,000 to 40,000 in the last three months. Other men's magazines report similar drops in circulation.

Books have not escaped the council and a novel by young Turkish writer Ahmet Altan about political strife before the 1980 military coup has been judged pornographic.

The Turkish press has just one representative on the pornography panel and has ridiculed it.

One of the critics, Cumhuriyet, a serious left-of-centre daily, believes the law puts unfair pressure on the press.

It dubbed the panel a "harmful council" — a play on its official title "council for the protection of minors from harmful publications."

Now it is in trouble too, Cumhuriyet officials say. Editor Okay Gonensin faces up to 4½ years in jail for insulting a government-appointed body.

U.S. entrepreneurs market paddle wheel power plant

USIA

TWO American entrepreneurs from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, have formed a company, U.S. Power Corporation, to market their new invention — a paddle-wheel power plant.

The idea is simple, say the businessmen. Six pontoon-shaped paddle boats are moored in the water side by side. Water turns the wheels, which are linked to a generator, producing electricity which is then sent via an electrical conduction line to a power plant.

"It's really the same as a win-

dmill," says one of the developers, "with water used as the power source."

The paddle wheels actually help to oxygenate the water, say the entrepreneurs. And fish are not disturbed. "Our blades move slowly enough so the fish just swim right over them," says one of the developers.

The Pennsylvania Power and Light Company has signed a contract to buy up to 720 kilowatts of power from a new paddle wheel plant. U.S. power is looking for additional sites for the new energy source.

The grass at Wimbledon claims 2 more top seeds

LONDON (R) — Fifth-seeded Stefan Edberg slumped to a 6-4 6-4 6-4 third round defeat against Czechoslovak Miloslav Mecir at the Wimbledon Tennis Championships Saturday to become the third member of Sweden's four-man Davis Cup-winning team to be upset this week.

The women's event also suffered a major shock when fourth-seeded Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany, potentially the only serious rival to champion Martina Navratilova before the final, went out 6-4 6-1 to Raffaella Reggi of Italy.

The other top women won, Navratilova taking the first 10 games in a 6-0 6-2 romp over fellow-American Kristin Kinney and second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd also beating a U.S. compatriot, Kathy Horvath.

Lloyd's 6-4 6-1 triumph set up a fourth round clash against the first of three solid serve-and-volley players she may need to beat to reach the final. Kathy Jordan, the American who upset her in the fourth round three years ago, earned herself the chance of repeating the performance on Monday by beating compatriot Melissa Gurney 6-4 6-1.

Mecir's stylish display condemned Edberg to following his Davis Cup teammates Anders Jarryd, the eighth seed, and

sixth-seeded Joakim Nystrom out of the championships.

Mecir is a wispy-bearded 22-year-old whose clever touch play has brought him wins over several top players, especially on clay. He won two straight tournaments last year with victories over all the leading Swedes, but, until Saturday, he had not had the same success at Wimbledon.

But he had beaten Edberg in both their previous contests — winning on each occasion 6-4 6-3 — and achieving one of his wins in Sydney late in 1983, on grass. Edberg, the Australian Open champion, was expected to have a major influence on the men's singles competition and made a fine start Saturday, breaking Mecir's serve at the first opportunity for 2-0 lead.

But that was the high point of the match for the Swede. Thereafter, Mecir ruled, snatching the break right back in the third game and breaking Edberg's serve again in the ninth.

He secured the only break of the second set in the ninth game and a fourth break of Edberg's serve in the opening game of the final set was all he required.

"He played out of his mind and there wasn't much I could do," Edberg said. "He served surprisingly well and was too good today."

"He's got great feel. He waits, then puts the ball where he wants to," Edberg said.

Reggi's surprise win over Kohde-Kilsch was her biggest career win ever. "I was surprised that Claudia stayed back. It was to my advantage that she stayed on the baseline," the determined Italian said later.

Reggi lost to the German in the second round of the French Open earlier this month. "I think today Claudia didn't serve very well," Reggi said.

Kohde-Kilsch, who was knocked out in the second round here last year by Britain's Jo Durie, virtually ruined her chances in the final game of the first set.

She trailed 5-2 but fought back to 5-4, then served three successive double faults and Reggi wrapped up the game. The German, dispirited, succumbed meekly in the second set.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

West German chancellor flies to Mexico

BONN (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl flew to Mexico Saturday with a group of politicians and former soccer heroes for Sunday's World Cup Final between West Germany and Argentina. Mr. Kohl has predicted a 2-1 win for West Germany. The only parliamentary party not represented were the radical Greens, who said they were disgusted that Mr. Kohl was making his trip at the expense of the taxpayer and not financing it from his own pocket. A government spokesman defended Mr. Kohl's decision to attend the final by saying that if France had defeated West Germany in the semifinals, French President Francois Mitterrand would certainly have gone to Mexico.

Argentine president will miss final

BUENOS AIRES (R) — President Raul Alfonsin said he would not go to Mexico to watch Argentina play West Germany in Sunday's World Cup Final because of the nation's economic problems. Mr. Alfonsin, speaking to the Mexican ambassador to Argentina, Ignacio Ovalle Fernandez, at a ceremony Thursday night said he regretted having to turn down the invitation sent by Mexican President Miguel De La Madrid. "But I will continue watching the World Cup from here," he said. "I will be with our people and we will celebrate together." "I have always wanted to see a World Cup match at the pitch itself but I never have been able to," he said. "Before it was personal economic problems and now there are national economic problems."

Shahrestani completes double

DUBLIN (R) — Shahrestani produced one of the greatest displays in recent years Saturday to become the first horse to land the Epsom and Irish Derby double since Shergar five years ago.

The even-money favourite, partnered by Walter Swinburn,

spread-eagled the 11-strong field at the Curragh, coming home eight lengths clear of Bonhomie (7-1), the mount of Pat Eddery with Bakharoff (9-2), ridden by Greville Starkey, another one and a half lengths away in third.

The result was further compensation for Shahrestani's owner the Aga Khan, who had to suffer the ordeal of the kidnapping of Shergar three years ago. The colt has not been seen since.

Stolid W. Germans make history

By Timothy Collings
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — West Germany, football's most consistently successful nation, will be making history Sunday when they attempt to snuff Diego Maradona and equal Brazil and Italy's record of three World Cup triumphs.

The European team's appearance in the 1986 final against Argentina at the breathtaking Aztec Stadium will be their fifth since the tournament began in 1930 — a record that eclipses those of the Italians and Brazilians, who have each reached four finals.

Such statistics prove the relentless power of the Teutonic Army, but Sunday they face a Latin American team in a final for the first time and may reflect that in these finals they were held to draws by Uruguay and Mexico in earlier rounds.

Indeed, Uruguay led for 80 minutes in their Group E clash before Klaus Allofs struck the equaliser with just six minutes remaining and Mexico were only disposed of in soccer's equivalent of Russian roulette — the penalty

shootout.

Argentina, with Maradona climbing new pedestals of greatness in every match, will thus be the Germans' least desirable opponents, particularly if they recall how brilliantly the South Americans played against them in Dusseldorf in 1984 when they won 3-1.

Maradona was absent on that occasion and since then coach Carlos Bilardo has added system and steel to the classical Argentine skills and nine gifted outfield players will be supporting the chunky little forward as he bids to lead his country to their second World Cup triumph.

While spectators marvelled at Maradona's individual brilliance in Argentina's semifinal win over Belgium, the rest of the team produced a collective performance quite worthy of the champions.

The full repertoire of flicks, dummies and backheels could never have been produced but for the confidence instilled by a sophisticated midfield and defence in which players interchange instinctively and at intoxicating speed.

West German manager Franz Beckenbauer will give his gifted

midfielder Lothar Matthaus the thankless task of marking Maradona, a job he has performed with clinical excellence before.

"He has the pace, strength and ability to do it," observed former West German star Paul Breitner Friday.

"They will mark Maradona... but he won't give them time even to breathe," said Bilardo.

Matthaus' marking duties will mean his creative talent is unavailable to mould the West German's own build-ups — a pragmatic risk they are willing to take in pursuit of victory above all else.

If that suggests the spectacle could be reduced by successive Germans attempt to nullify Maradona's presence with bone-jarring challenges, Beckenbauer will be unperturbed and Bilardo, whose own soccer education included a lengthy spell in the rugged Estudiantes De La Plata team of the late 1960's, will hardly be surprised.

Neutrals, however, will pray that Brazilian referee Romaldo Arppi exerts maximum control on those who seek to stop Maradona's artistry shining through.

Beckenbauer's hope: stop Maradona

By Paul Radford
Reuter

QUERETARO, Mexico — West German manager Franz Beckenbauer said Friday his team would try "to snuff Diego Maradona out" of the World Cup Final on Sunday.

Beckenbauer, speaking at his last news conference before the

Germans take on Argentina in the Aztec Stadium, said: "We will try to mark Maradona... but it's impossible to stop him over 90 minutes."

Maradona has scored five times in the tournament so far, including four goals in the last two games, three of them brilliant, individual efforts.

Beckenbauer said he had still to decide whether he would use Lothar Matthaus or Wolfgang Rolff, the man who marked France's Michel Platini in the semifinal, as Maradona's marker.

He said he might recall right-back Thomas Berthold, who missed the semifinal after being sent off against Mexico in the quarter-finals, in place of Rolff but that no firm decision would be made until Saturday.

Midfielder Felix Magath, who plays the last game of his career against Argentina, said: "We didn't expect to reach the final, but now we are there, we must have a chance."

"Argentina may not be just

Maradona, but their play is all directed through him," said Magath. "If we can stop him, we have a good chance."

Defender Hans-Peter Briegel, who like Maradona plays in Italy, said: "I hope Maradona doesn't play as he did in the last two games. He has shown he can win matches on his own."

Captain Karl-Heinz Rummenigge described Maradona as the "undoubted superstar of the finals." "Argentina don't play like South Americans. They are very disciplined."

"It will be very difficult. I hope we win. Four years ago we lost in the final and I don't want to go through that again."

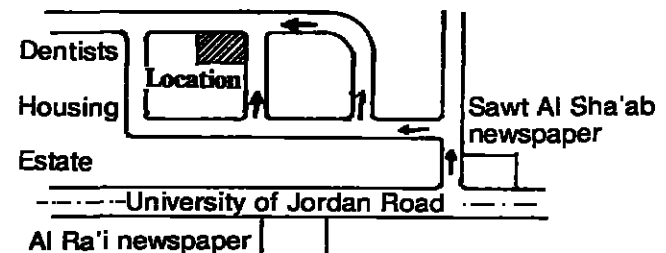
Beckenbauer removed all doubts that Rummenigge would play after showing disappointing form so far, saying his captain would line up at the start.

This almost certainly means that striker Rudi Voller, who came on as substitute to score against France, will remain on the bench.

HOUSE FOR RENT

Semi-detached villa consists of two floors, salon, kitchen and dining room in the ground floor; and 3 bedrooms, two baths and sitting room on the first floor. Independent central heating, garden and garage.

Location: Al Rashid area - University Road.
Please contact Tel: No. 606510
between 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.



والى قصور الصحراء ورومان

Rothmans DESERT CASTLES RALLY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The organising committee of the
Rothmans DESERT CASTLES Rally
and the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan

wish to express their thanks and gratitude to all the government ministries, official departments, commercial companies, groups, societies and individuals who assisted and cooperated in the successful organisation and running of the event.

CROWN INTERNATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT

packing, shipping,
forwarding,
international moving,
storage, clearing,
door-to-door service

Agents all over the world
Tel: 664090 Tel: 2205 RESMCO JO
Cable: Rothmans,
P.O. Box 82847
AMMAN JORDAN

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

Fully-furnished one bedroom and two bedroom flats, w/w carpet, colour T.V., central heating, telephone.

Two locations, Jabal Amman, near Fifth Circle and Abdali area.
Phone: 673768, 672842 after 2 p.m.

BRITISH EDUCATION DAY

at the
BRITISH COUNCIL

Monday 30 June, 0930 - 1800 hours

Staff members will be available to give advice in an informal setting on all aspects of higher education: courses, institutions, fees, how to apply, the cost of living and how to live in Britain.

From 1500 hours academics from the
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION
will also be available

ALL ARE WELCOME

الطبي
الشرافي
البريطاني
The British
Council

OFFICE FOR RENT

Fully-furnished 150 square metre first-floor flat near Water Authority on Nabliu street with central heating shall be available by Aug. 15 at the latest.

Office furniture, telephone and telex already at the flat shall be sold to the party interested to rent the flat.

Please call: 679431 between 8:30 and 5:00 o'clock for appointment and more information

TWO DELUXE FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT

First - 3 bedrooms, three bathrooms, sitting room, salon and dining room.
Second - one bedroom, sitting room, dining room, one bathroom.
Both houses have separate entrances, each with telephone, new kitchen, colour TV, all electrical appliances and central heating.

Location: Shmeisani
For information, please call 667727 from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m.

FOR RENT

Semi-detached furnished two bedroomed apartment with own garden and garage area.
Shmeisani, near Tyche Hotel.

Tel: 665195 morning, 665496 afternoon

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

One bedroom, sitting room, kitchen, bathroom, garden, central heating and telephone. University housing area.

Please call - 844255

DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Ground-floor apartment, consisting of two bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, two verandas, small garden, telephone.

Location: Shmeisani
For information pls. call 669205

FOR RENT

First class apartments. Fully furnished and equipped, including television and video.

Jabal Amman, Fourth Circle
Telephone 642639

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consisting of two bedrooms, big L-shaped living room, kitchen and bathroom, central heating and telephone.

Location: Zahran area.
Please call 641604

WANTED ARABIC-ENGLISH TYPIST

With good command of English language and word processing if possible.

Please call for an interview Tel: 789191 ext. 288 between 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE WATER AUTHORITY

Further to the announcement published on 25.5.1986, concerning Contracts 45, 46, 47/86/SFD, the new bid opening dates are as follows:

Bid No.	New opening date	Time
45/86/SFD	Tuesday, 29/July/1986	12:00 noon latest
46/86/SFD	Tuesday, 5/August/1986	12:00 noon latest
47/86/SFD	Saturday, 2/August/1986	12:00 noon latest

Eng. M.S. Kilani
President
Water Authority



The first & best
Chinese Restaurant
in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabal Amman,
near Ahlyyah Girls School
Take away is available
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight
Tel: 638968

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

Mecca Street, Yarmouk
Engineers' Housing
Estate, near Kilo
Supermarket

Mongolian Barbeque for lunch and dinner FRIDAY

Tel: 818214
Come and taste our specialties
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight

CHINESE RESTAURANT

TAIWAN TOURISMO
Enjoy watching the World Cup while you dine with us

Also take-away service
Open daily: Noon - 3:30 p.m. & 6:30 p.m. - midnight

Location: Near 3rd Circle, opposite to Akliah Hospital
Tel: 641093

CHINA RESTAURANT

NEXT TO GRINDLAYS BANK

Take away service available

Open daily 11:30 - 3:30 and 6:30 - 11:00

AQABA
Tel: 03-314415

Cinema CONCORD

Tel: 677420
1- GYMKATA
2- POLICE
ACADEMY 3
"Back in Training"
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 625155
NUTCRACKER
Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30



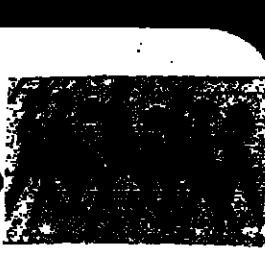
Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573
BROOKE SHIELDS
IN
WET GOLD
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



Cine Theatre Philadelphia

Tel: 634144, 634149
FAST FORWARD
Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30



Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198
RAMBO
"Korkusuz"
Performances: 12:15, 3:15, 5:45, 8:15



World Bank may hike loan portfolio by 10%

WASHINGTON (R) — The World Bank Friday said it expected to increase its loan commitments to developing countries by about 10 per cent to around \$15 billion in fiscal year beginning July 1.

The bank, which released results of its loan activities for the current fiscal year, said they totalled \$13.2 billion compared with \$11.4 billion in the prior year.

Credits from the International Development Association (IDA) to interest-free assistance available, were \$3.1 billion equal with the prior year.

The bank, which held a briefing for reporters, also discussed the results of the first full year of its special facility for sub-Saharan African, noting that commitments were \$782 million.

The bank makes a wide variety of loans to developing countries to assist in building roads, power and sewer systems, and other so-called infrastructure projects.

In addition, it has been increasing lending to assist countries in reforming their overall economies, in part as a reflection of the debt crisis.

Portuguese government cuts interest rates by 3 per cent

OPORTO, Portugal (R) — Portugal's Social Democratic Party (PSD) minority government Friday announced a three per cent cut in officially fixed bank interest rates only hours after surviving a crucial confidence vote in parliament.

Finance Minister Miguel Cadilhe announced the reduction in speech to businessmen at a conference on investment in Oporto.

Mr. Cadilhe said the interest rate cut had been made possible because of the success of the government's campaign to bring down inflation. The year-on-year inflation rate in May was 11.5 per cent compared with 16.8 per cent last December.

The government's target for this year was 12 per cent.

Businessmen were expected to welcome the cut, which followed the government's victory by 108 to 93 votes in a parliamentary confidence vote. Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva had called the vote because he said left-wing opposition parties were systematically blocking the government's economic policies.

The minority government had previously cut interest rates by a total of 5.5 per cent since it took office in November under its plans to boost investment to help modernisation of the economy as it adapted to EC membership.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to charm others into what you would like them to do to help you get started in some new and more interesting line that is apart from what you usually do.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Go after personal wishes in a positive matter. Be poised and casual and you can avoid trouble in public places.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You are inspired on how to best handle a younger person and you get the right results. Show you are indeed devoted to this person.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Even though impulsive, this may be the best way to gain a personal wish that has been eluding you and you gain it.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Bring your fine inventive ideas to the attention of an important person. Enjoy your family at home this evening.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 22) Make those changes that appeal to you and get the right results. Don't argue with someone who is trying to help you.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) You have a practical idea that should be discussed with a bigwig and gain backing for it.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You can easily gain the assistance of a brilliant person to make your finest dreams materialize.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be more enthused about the work you are doing, and look for new gadgets that can increase your efficiency.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get into some hobby that you and your friends like and enjoy it very much. Try to be more economical.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You can easily change the situation at home which does not please you and in the evening, do nothing that can ink your family.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Look into new outlets that can be more productive during the daytime, but in the evening, don't let a secret anxiety upset you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You can find more modern ways of gaining a greater abundance now, and in the evening, steer clear of pals who could cause you to spend unwisely.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have every ability in understanding anything of a modern nature and how best to make them operate. An early start with the career is to be encouraged since the greatest productivity can come early in life.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, June 21, '86 and ending Wednesday, June 25, '86. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Petra Bank	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	3480	7590	2.220	2.180	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	23262	47874	1.960	2.003	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	5014	7270	1.450	1.450	1.000
Housing Bank	4671	7474	1.600	1.600	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	—	—	—	—	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	52	1457	28.000	28.000	5.000
Bank of Jordan	1190	9559	18.450	18.700	5.000
Arab Bank	170373	143.750	141.750	141.750	10.000
Jordan National Bank	26920	67578	2.510	2.520	1.000
Jordan Finance Bank	3782	3061	0.810	0.810	1.000
Islamic Investment House	22610	17948	0.800	0.790	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	34891	28611	1.320	1.320	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	41795	15039	0.850	0.860	1.000
National Financial Investments	3650	4234	1.180	1.200	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	29862	19111	0.640	0.640	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	5130	5130	1.000	1.000	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	1150	1277	1.120	1.110	1.000
Industrial Development Bank	3550	4829	1.380	1.370	1.000
Insurance					
Jordan French Insurance	7303	18617	2.500	2.550	1.000
REFCO Insurance	2631	1120	0.930	0.930	1.000
Jordan Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Insurance	700	538	0.770	0.760	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arabian Seas Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Insurance	1000	1000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Petra Insurance	400	596	1.490	1.490	1.000
Jordan Gulf Insurance	410	164	0.500	0.400	1.000
Universal Insurance	80	64	0.920	0.800	1.000
Services and industries					
Darco for Housing and Investment	2510	1436	0.610	0.570	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)	11171	5954	0.590	0.530	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	475	2890	5.800	6.250	1.000
Dar Al Shaab Press,	—	—	—	—	1.000
Publishing and Distribution	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	1601	1070	0.680	0.670	1.000
General Investments	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tanning	2000	3607	1.800	1.820	1.000
Jordan Electric Power	6305	9521	1.510	1.510	1.000
National Shipping Lines	6392	4543	0.710	0.710	1.000
Jordan Dairy	13771	15779	1.150	1.140	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	4986	15044	3.150	2.990	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	12283	7025	0.610	0.750	1.000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	2321	5020	2.160	2.170	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	653	1133	1.730	1.750	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergents	3821	15768	4.130	4.200	1.000
Alladin Industries	5000	2747	0.570	0.560	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	18600	15978	0.850	0.860	1.000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	1550	5968	3.850	3.850	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	1250	1213	0.970	0.970	1.000
Chemical Industries	750	735	0.980	0.980	1.000
Jordan Industries and Matches (JIMCO)	5866	3149	0.500	0.540	1.000
Arab International Hotels	3650	1350	0.370	0.360	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	3543	5243	1.480	1.480	1.000
National Steel Industries	2726	3265	1.190	1.200	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	800	656	0.860	0.830	1.000
General Mining	—	—	—	—	1.000
Petra for Projects & Leasing	12608	2154	0.680	0.670	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	5323	5323	6.780	6.780	5.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	4500	1036	0.240	0.230	1.000
National Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	300	90	0.790	0.300	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	400	448	1.130	1.120	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	400	216	0.500	0.540	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	3290	4211	1.280	1.280	1.000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	850	2216	2.600	2.620	1.000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1.000
Irbid District Electricity	50	40	0.950	0.800	1.000
Al Himme Minerals	100	33	0.350	0.330	1.000
Orient Dry Batteries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Grand total	363872	616194			

OPEC reaches majority decision on prices, output

BRIONI, Yugoslavia (R) — A majority of OPEC states on Saturday reached provisional agreement on new production ceilings for the rest of this year and on target prices for their oil \$6 to \$8 a barrel above current rates.

Conference President Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria told reporters after the fourth day of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting here: "The bulk of OPEC members have accepted... certain production ceilings and price ranges."

He said national quotas within these ceilings had also been discussed and Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto had been delegated to prepare proposals on these after consulting each member.

The conference would reconvene, probably on Sunday, after he had done so, the conference president said.

Mr. Lukman, also the Nigerian oil minister, refused to be drawn on actual figures or to say which states had not agreed.

"There is no question of dissociation — I am giving an OPEC point of view," he said.

But the Iranian and Algerian ministers immediately rejected the group position, and Libya was expected to do so too.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani told reporters the acceptable range was \$17 to \$19 a barrel compared with current depressed world prices of around \$11.50.

He also said the majority accord was for production of 17.4 million barrels per day (bpd) in the third quarter, 17.9 million in the fourth and an average for 1986 of 17.6 million bpd.

This represents a cut from OPEC's estimated current output of 19 million bpd.

The three "dissidents" want to achieve a swift price rise to around \$28 through far more severe OPEC production cuts.

Iranian Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh said his country wanted to stick to the abandoned official figure of 16 million bpd, achieving the price increase by a more drastic cut in the third quarter and some relaxation in October-December.

"We have not any hope that (the majority agreement on ceilings) can solve the problem of prices," he told reporters.

"I don't think that Iran, with some other members, would reach... an agreement with the others because we don't see any logic behind the proposal," he said.

Asked whether he thought there would be a general agreement, Algeria's Belkacem Nabi said bluntly: "No."

Despite the announcement of a majority accord, analysts noted it did not represent progress over OPEC's last meeting in Geneva in April, which came up with a proposed ceiling but did not set national quotas.

Until that was done, any ceiling or price target was virtually meaningless, they said.

Whatever quotas Indonesia's Subroto may suggest are likely to encounter resistance from the three dissenting countries, which could be joined by one or two others suffering from the revenue loss caused by high output and low prices.

In particular, a higher quota for Iraq would be bitterly opposed by Mr. Aqazadeh, although there appears little he could do about it at this conference.

Reporters asked Mr. Aqazadeh if he might leave Brioni early given the near certainty his position would be overridden.

"We are a member of this organisation," he replied. "We are going to stay for ever, trying to get a fair conclusion to this conference."

Sierra Leone floats currency, adopts new economic criteria

FREETOWN (R) — Sierra Leone has agreed a package of economic measures with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) including a flotation of the country's leone currency, Finance Minister Sheka Kanu said Friday.

He told parliament in a budget speech that both sides believed the package, which also includes an end to petrol and rice subsidies, was workable and relevant to the country's present economic predicament.

Mr. Kanu said the leone would from Friday no longer bear a fixed value against other currencies but would reflect supply and demand for foreign exchange.

The (central) Bank of Leone will hold weekly sessions with commercial banks to determine the following week's rate of exchange for all official transactions, including valuation for customs duty, he said.

"This method... will contribute significantly to improvements in revenue performance and consequently to a reduction in the budget deficit," Mr. Kanu said.

The minister said the removal of petrol and rice subsidies would eliminate price distortions as well as hoarding and other malpractices.

Petrol sells on the black market for 50 leones (\$10 a gallon (\$1 a litre) — six times the legal price.

Rice, the staple food, is also available only on the black market, at 3 1/2 times the official price.

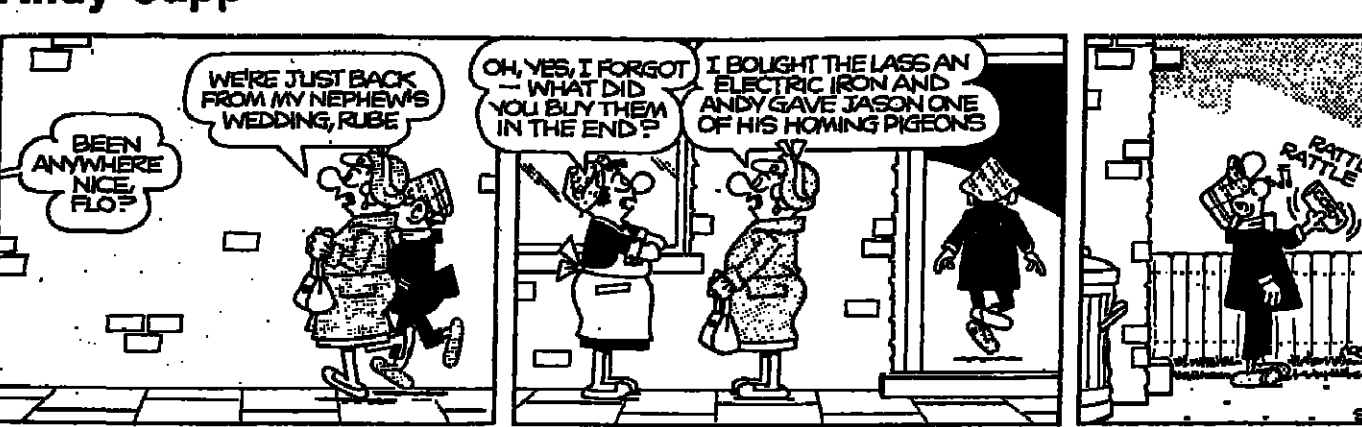
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZEROF

OXMIA

RULBET

CRUVSY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HOARD PEONY MOBILE DEFILE

Answer: How to get a guy to donate to the blood bank—'NEEDLE' HIM

THE Daily Crossword

by Dorothy B. Martin

1986 Tribune Media Services, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

ACROSS

1 Store

5 Too bad!

9 Heaped

14 Type size

15 Stereo

16 Came up

17 Unsuppressive

18 Along with others

19 Way to go

20 Carlo

22 Chalmers

24 Rubbed out

26 Black wood

27 Habits

29 However

30 To and

32 Untamed area

37 Nurture

38 Liberties

39 — Onassis

40 Come together

41 Cockroaches

42 Aircraft testing place

44 — de deux

45 Chum

46 Let up

47 Succinct

49 Haul

53 Offhand

57 Valley

58 Trolling jam

59 Poker stake

61 Toothlike

62 Fish basket

63 Fr. city

64 Tish

65 Gymnastics

66 Exultance

67 Song or young

DOWN

1 Seed

2 Personnel

3 man

4 Fla. town

5 Enslavement

6 Placid

7 Blazing

8 Next to each other

9 Father or mother

10 Library

11 Sternorian

12 It. fortress

13 town

14 Close denial

15 Grants

16 Digits

17 "La Coq"

18 Very slow rate of speed

19 Flowerless plant

20 Anger

21 Free city

22 Swirl

23 NY college

24 San — Chicago

25 Sea eagle

26 Turquoise

27 Pondered

28 Weather word

29 Light brown

30 Humans

31 Adjusts

32 Heating vessels

33 Watchful

34 Nervous

35 Chemical compound

36 "Seven Year —"

37 Artist Joan

38 Shoeshone

39 ending

Ortega: Reagan's friends should leave Nicaragua

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, predicting increased conflict with the U.S., has told Nicaraguans who support President Reagan to leave the country.

"The U.S. government has practically declared war on Nicaragua," Mr. Ortega told a Sandinista rally Friday night. He referred to U.S. congressional approval of \$100 million in aid to the so-called contra rebels fighting the Sandinista government.

"In these circumstances," he asked, "is it possible for the government to carry on acting with flexibility and for those who are no more than tools of the U.S. government's terrorist policy to carry on taking advantage of our country's political pluralism?"

"He who loves Nicaragua, let him stay. Those who love the contras and Reagan, those who have defended the contras and Reagan, let them go to Miami, let them go to Reagan," Mr. Ortega said, drawing loud applause and anti-American chants from the crowd.

Mr. Ortega said four young children had been killed Friday when contras raided a farming

cooperative in the village of Camoapa, 100 kilometres north east of Managua. The report could not be confirmed.

Mr. Ortega said more than 16,000 people had been killed since rebels began their attacks five years ago.

"What we have here is a war, and the only response to war is war," Mr. Ortega said.

The ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) has accused some of its opponents, including the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy, of actively supporting Mr. Reagan's contra aid campaign.

"We respect and carry on respecting the religious beliefs and practices of our people. But we will not accept the political attitudes of those who are helping those criminals to assassinate our people," Mr. Ortega added.

The government responded to the U.S. congressional approval of the aid on Wednesday by

announcing the strengthening of the emergency rules in force since 1982 and warning that "traitors" could no longer act with impunity.

The first target of the crackdown was the opposition newspaper La Prensa, closed on Thursday on grounds it was a mouthpiece for the Reagan administration. Mr. Ortega referred to La Prensa as "Reagan's paper" and it was ordered closed indefinitely.

La Prensa, Nicaragua's oldest paper, also attracted the hostility of the late dictator Anastasio Somoza, ousted by the Sandinistas at the end of a revolution in 1979.

A statement by the paper said its closure marked the start of "a black chapter in Nicaraguan history."

On Friday the World Court in The Hague ruled that U.S. support for the rebels was illegal.

The court also called on Washington to compensate Nicaragua financially for damage caused by the insurgents.

"The ruling is of great importance for Nicaragua, for the countries of the Third World and Latin America. It is a victory for the Nicaraguan people," the

Sandinista leader said on government radio.

"With this ruling, the U.S. government has been converted into a government outside the law, a criminal government, so long as it does not abide by the resolutions of the court," he added.

But the United States brushed aside the ruling, saying the court was not equipped to deal with such a complex case.

Mr. Ortega said that by its aid vote last Wednesday, the House "has virtually declared war on Nicaragua, which is just what the court is condemning."

After the vote Sandinistas announced stricter enforcement of state of emergency regulations.

Thousands of Nicaraguans set off Friday night on a march from Managua to the town of Masaya, some 40 kilometres to the south-east, to re-enact a strategic manoeuvre of the 1979 revolution which brought the Sandinistas to power.

The march was also a protest of the aid vote and government radio commentators urged Nicaraguans to turn up in strength to denounce "the U.S. terrorist policy."



Benazir Bhutto

Bhutto wants troops out of Sind

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan opposition leader Benazir Bhutto has demanded immediate withdrawal of troops from parts of Sind province, newspapers reported Saturday.

They quoted her as telling reporters in Hyderabad Friday that an operation in her home province by the government of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq aimed to eliminate opponents on the pretext of maintaining law and order.

Gen. Zia's civilian prime minister, Mohammad Khan Junejo, said Friday paramilitary forces and police were operating against "anti-social elements" in Sind. He said authorities in three districts reported armed bandits looting residents or travellers and kidnapping people for ransom.

Ms. Bhutto, who leads the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), said "the operation being carried out under the pretext of law and order is actually aimed at eliminating political opponents, mainly PPP workers," the Islamabad daily the Muslim reported.

Ms. Bhutto, who calls the present government illegitimate and wants fresh polls contested by all political parties, said lawlessness in parts of Pakistan was the result of lawlessness on the part of its rulers.

"When people in the street see the highest authorities violating the laws, they too follow suit and it becomes a way of life," she said. She has called for mass protest rallies on July 5, the ninth anniversary of Gen. Zia's military coup that toppled her father, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. He was later hanged on disputed murder conspiracy charges.

No early solution likely to Italian crisis

ROME (R) — A quick solution is unlikely to Italy's government crisis, which began Friday when Prime Minister Bettino Craxi resigned after leading the most durable post-war Italian government, political commentators said Saturday.

Mr. Craxi, a Socialist who would have marked his third year in office in just over a month's time, resigned 24 hours after parliament voted against the government in a secret ballot.

As is customary, President Francesco Cossiga reserved his decision on whether to accept the resignation. Mr. Cossiga was expected to begin formal consultations on Monday and has asked Mr. Craxi to carry on as caretaker.

Political commentators said a quick solution to the crisis would be difficult because it appeared unlikely that Mr. Craxi's Socialists and the coalition's senior partners, the Christian Democrats, could patch up their differences soon.

The most simple solution would be for Mr. Cossiga, who cancelled weekend appointments to remain in Rome, to reject Mr. Craxi's

resignation and send the government to parliament for another confidence vote.

But commentators said it was highly unlikely Mr. Craxi would accept such a proposal because his government was defeated in the secret ballot Thursday night only minutes after his coalition had won a vote of confidence.

Political sources said Mr. Craxi would prefer to attempt to form a new government rather than seek renewed parliamentary confidence. He would like to reshuffle the cabinet and name new ministers, they added.

The Christian Democrats, Italy's largest party, have led all but three of the country's 44 post-war governments and have made no secret of their desire to reclaim the top political post.

In recent months they have been clamouring for a deal with the Socialists to alternate the prime minister's post between the two parties and have suggested they would support Mr. Craxi in a new government if he would agree to give up the premiership to them next year.

New Soviet laws against corruption 'will hit hard'

MOSCOW (R) — New laws against corruption and moonlighting due to come into force on Tuesday will sharply hit people trying to make money on the side, the Soviet justice minister said Saturday.

Boris Kravtsov, writing in Communist Party daily Pravda, said a war had to be waged against those living off unearned incomes and using their position for personal gain.

The laws, passed by the Supreme Soviet (legislature) on May 23 and already published in the official press, would "step up the fight against theft, bribe-taking, speculation and cut out unearned incomes in whatever form they take," Kravtsov said.

He cited as an example a jewellery factory where employees stole gold, sold it on the black market and then openly bought expensive cars and houses in the country.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has pledged to wipe out corruption and bribery in his bid to revitalise the economy. Hundreds of officials have already been sacked, and in a few cases executed, for corruption.

Unofficial estimates of the extent of illegal private work in the country vary. One survey in 1980 suggested that moonlighting accounted for eight per cent of all income.

The new measures range from tougher sentences for bribery to fines of up to 200 roubles (\$280) for using state vehicles for private purposes. Feeding animals with bread bought in shops becomes a punishable offence.

People building homes worth more than 20,000 roubles (\$28,000) will have to declare their source of income to a local finance committee.

As an extra precaution, Kravtsov said, the local prosecutor or council will be empowered to summon any citizen to check how he obtained the money.

Meanwhile on a separate issue the Kremlin is reviewing ways of reducing the role of the state censorship body and giving greater control over published material to editors, Soviet sources said Friday.

Moves to curb the power of the body, set up in 1922 and popularly called 'glavlit', became known at a congress of the Soviet Writers' Union this week, they said.

Censorship has become an issue for debate since Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev began a drive for greater openness last year.

Diplomats said they gave credence to rumours that glavlit could be downgraded, but they discounted any suggestion of a weakening in close Communist Party control over the printed word in the Soviet Union.

Formal censorship, a taboo subject rarely mentioned in public, has come under attack from prominent editors and writers in recent months.

Poets Andrei Voznesensky and Yevgeny Yevtushenko have argued that censorship could be eased and Mr. Gorbachev gave an unusual public defence of it in an interview last February.

One of the most outspoken attacks came from Mikhail Neshayev, former editor of the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya who now heads the Central State Publishing Committee.

He called for editors to be given final authority to decide on publication rather than glavlit officials, whose permission is needed before any material, from a novel to a newspaper, can be issued.

Film studios and theatre directors have already been given similar greater autonomy to decide on their productions.

Glavlit, officially called the Chief Board for the Preservation of State Secrets in the Press, has the final say over publication of any printed work intended for sale or distribution.

It also issues a secret, regularly updated book of rules that lists subjects that may not be mentioned in any publication or that require special authorisation.

Versions that have reached the West include topics like the salaries and private lives of government officials, the jamming of foreign radio stations and disasters.

Acknowledging the existence of the system, Mr. Gorbachev told a French newspaper in February that it was used only to prevent publication of military secrets, war propaganda, violence, humiliation of individuals and pornography.

The glavlit organisation, descendant of a similar body in Tsarist days, is regarded as an executive mechanism rather than a powerful state institution.

Last Bugatti sold for \$6.6m

RENO, Nevada (R) — What does a man who owns 26 Dusebergs, 20 Ferraris and 15 Cadillacs do when he wants a new car? Jerry Moore of Houston bid \$6.6 million at an auction and collected a 1931 Bugatti Royale Berline de Voyage limousine, listed as the last of its kind on the road. "I'll be the only kid on the block that has one," said Moore. He added he would have gone as high as \$19 million for the 20-foot vehicle, described by auctioneer Dean Kruse as "a car built for kings." Kruse predicted the car, which originally sold for \$45,000, would be worth as much as \$50 million in 20 to 30 years. Moore, the son of a Russian emigrant and the owner of several shopping centres, bought the wooden-bodied 300-horsepower car which designer Etienne Bugatti built and kept for his personal use. There are only six in existence and the other five are in museums. Before the auction there was speculation that it would fetch up to \$14 million.

Sales of vicuna cloth 'should be made legal'

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — Cloth woven from the wool of the vicuna, a cousin of the llama, should be sold legally on the international market to protect the animal from the threat of extinction, wildlife experts have recommended. The call was made this week at a meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), which controls the multi-billion dollar wildlife trade. CITES Secretary General Eugene Lapointe said it may seem paradoxical for wildlife experts to promote commerce in the wool of an endangered species, but added it was the only way to save the animal. He said conservation of the vicuna could be best assured by giving local people some benefit from its protection. Before the arrival of the Spanish Conquistadores, millions of vicunas roamed the high Andes. But in later centuries they were over-hunted and by the 1960s some 20,000 vicunas remained. A CITES report said international protection helped the animal make a comeback and today there were some 120,000 vicunas, mostly in Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Ecuador. To assure continued protection, the vicuna will still be considered an endangered species and only trade in the woven cloth will be permitted.

Statue of Liberty weekend to be 'a big party'

WASHINGTON (USIA) — With 15,000 performers, a \$30-million budget and up to six million visitors, producer David Wolper says the four-day Statue of Liberty Weekend in New York next month will be "a big party and just lots of fun for everyone." Wolper spoke on Worldnet, the U.S. Information Agency's satellite interview programme, answering questions from reporters in Paris and The Hague. He said the weekend will be broken down into four distinct days, July 3 through 6. July 3 will be the Ceremonial Day, when the Statue of Liberty's torch will be re-lit after months of cleaning and repairs for its 100th birthday. French President Mitterrand will lead a gala salute to France, the nation that presented the statue to the United States a century ago. July 4, U.S. Independence Day, is the Traditional Day. Tall ships and naval vessels from 35 nations will parade around New York harbour, 20,000 persons will watch a pop concert, and the day will close with a giant fireworks display, the largest ever in the United States. Wolper said July 5 will be Cultural Day, when the statue is officially reopened by 100 U.S. and French school children. In Central Park, 500,000 persons are expected at a giant concert featuring the Orchestra of Paris and the New York Philharmonic. Entertainer Jesse Norman will join the Philharmonic by television, singing from the top of the Eiffel Tower. The final day, July 6, will be Celebration Day. Wolper said. Fifteen thousand performers from around the United States will take part in a huge three-hour closing ceremony at nearby Meadowlands Stadium. Olympic figure skaters and gymnasts will perform. University bands from all over the United States will march, along with high school drill teams.

9 die in continued S. African violence

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa said Saturday its security forces had shot dead four black nationalist guerrillas and that five blacks died in political violence in the country's townships.

The white-led government's Bureau for Information, the only official source of news on unrest since a state of emergency was clamped on the country two weeks ago, said four members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) were killed in a clash with police near the Botswana border.

Bureau spokesman Leon Mellet told a news conference in Pretoria that five other people were killed in black townships, where political violence has been going on for more than two years.

Mellet said two people were stoned to death in a street in Johannesburg's black satellite city of Soweto Saturday and two burnt

bodies were found in the KwaNdebele tribal homeland.

There has been fighting among local people in KwaNdebele. It is due to become the fifth of South Africa's 10 black homelands, set up under apartheid race segregation, to accept an independent status which only Pretoria recognises.

Mellet said the fifth casualty was a man who died in hospital after a petrol bomb attack on police near the western Cape town of Worcester on Thursday.

Mellet declined to say whether the dead man was a policeman or a township resident.

He said the four alleged ANC guerrillas were stopped by police at a roadblock some 30 kilometres from the border with Botswana Friday night.

Mellet said the men hurled hand grenades and the police then opened fire with rifles, killing four

guerrillas.

A fifth man escaped, he said. Mellet said one of the policemen was taken to hospital with an eye injury from shrapnel but the wound was slight.

Police seized three AK-47 rifles — a favourite weapon of the ANC — ammunition and grenades, Mellet said.

On Friday night, the European Community urged Pretoria to lift the state of emergency imposed on June 12, free jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and lift the ban on the nationalist group.

It said that otherwise it would consider imposing economic sanctions in three months' time.

South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha hit back with a strongly-worded attack on foreign pressure, hinting that South Africa might take retaliatory economic action against neighbouring black-ruled states.

Pakistani diplomat injured in New Delhi attack

NEW DELHI (R) — A Pakistani diplomat was attacked in a street near his home, police said.

A Pakistani embassy spokesman told Reuters Friday Secretary Tanvir Ahmad was attacked by 10 men with stones and bricks.

"Mr. Ahmad had just bought some ice cream from a street vendor and pocketed the change when he was attacked," the spokesman said. "He was kicked and punched after he fell bleeding to the ground."

The spokesman said there was no indication why Ahmad was assaulted. Ahmad, who headed the embassy's political affairs department, had been in New Delhi since February last year. Police said no arrests had been made so far, but security had been stepped up around the homes of Pakistani diplomats.

Scientists concerned about widening gap in ozone shield

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Ozone, which forms a layer to protect the earth from the sun's ultraviolet rays, is thinning out an alarming rate above Antarctica and creating an "ozone hole" at the bottom of the planet, scientists say.

"So far, it's just over Antarctica, which has no population, so there's no cause for alarm," said Dick Laws, director of the British Antarctic Survey, which is credited with discovering the ozone hole.

Laws is chairman of the Upper Atmosphere Group of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, and international group of 18 nations that has been meeting here during the last two weeks.

Ozone is a chemical existing in very small amounts throughout the atmosphere but concentrated principally about 15 miles above the earth.

In the mid-1970s, there was an outcry that chlorofluorocarbons, commonly known as freons, would weaken the ozone shield. Fearing increasing incidence of skin cancer and serious harm to plant life, legislators banned aerosol products containing chlorofluorocarbons in this country in 1977.

The ozone issue was lost until the past year when reports from a team of British scientists who measured the atmospheric ozone at Halley Bay, Antarctica, showed a decline in ozone beginning in 1966. The decline was drastic in the late 1970s and early this decade, the scientists found.

Information initially dismissed as unrealistic by National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) scientists at the Goddard Space Flight Centre in Greenbelt, Maryland, was then reviewed and found to support the British findings.

American doctors cite safety of heart transplants

WASHINGTON (USIA) — U.S. doctors report that a major federal health care programme will soon begin financing heart transplants at selected facilities across the country.

U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Dr. Otis Bowen, citing growing evidence that heart transplants can be performed safely and effectively, told reporters on June 27 that Medicare will begin paying for the procedure. Medicare is a federal medical and hospital care programme for the elderly.

"Heart transplants have become more widely accepted by the medical community as survival rates have improved in the past several years," Dr. Bowen said.

The procedure, "which performed in specialised facilities by trained personnel on patients who have been carefully screened... will be covered by the Medicare programme," he said.

Bowen said his agency expects to propose within the next four to six weeks criteria that facilities would have to meet to be eligible to perform Medicare-covered heart transplants. The proposed

criteria will be aimed at identifying facilities "with the necessary experience and expertise," he said. The first Medicare heart transplant facility will be selected later this year.

Dr. Bowen estimates that up to 10 transplant centres will qualify to perform Medicare-covered heart transplants and that 65 transplants will be performed in the first year at a cost to Medicare of about \$5 million. By the time the programme has been in operation for five years, he projected that Medicare will be paying for about 143 transplants a year, costing some \$25 million.

The cost does not include payments for expensive drugs that organ-transplant patients must take to prevent rejection of the new organ by the body's natural immune system.

"Great progress has been made since the first heart transplant was performed on a human being in 1967," Dr. Bowen said. "The (total) number of heart transplants (in the United States) has been increasing — 373 were performed in 1984; 730 in 1985; and in the first three months of

1986, 300 heart transplants were accomplished."

Dr. Bowen estimated that the total of between 1,400 and 2,000 patients in the United States could benefit from a heart transplant every year.

"But the number of successful transplants is based on the number of hearts available for transplant," he said. "Before you can have a transplant somebody has to have an untimely death. All of the available organs are being utilised. So the problem is a lack of organs."

Because a heart remains viable for no more than four hours after being removed from a brain-dead patient, it was customary in early heart transplant to give hearts only to eligible patients in the same hospital where the donor died. But doctors report they have developed procedures so that the heart can be preserved better and transported to other locations, increasing the number of patients that can be saved.

Most doctors give major credit to the new anti-rejection drug cyclosporine for making heart and other organ transplants more

successful than ever before.

Cyclosporine, approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in 1983, appears to work by suppressing the body's production of certain lymphocytes — cells that defend the body from invasion by foreign material, such as a transplanted organ. It does this without destroying the immune system's other valuable agents needed to ward off infections.

Patients on cyclosporine must take the drug for the rest of their lives at a cost of \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year. But doctors point out that dollars are saved because patients receiving the drug have fewer rejection spells and hence spend fewer days in the hospital after their transplants.

Scientists are also finding other drugs that show similar promise. For example, researchers are attempting to find antibodies, proteins naturally existing in the blood, that will destroy the immune system cells responsible for organ-rejection. So far two such antibodies have achieved some success in suppressing the activities of certain cells that play key roles in rejection.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
©1986 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ Q9 ♠ K65 ♠ KQ10952 ♠ A6
The bidding has proceeded:
South East North West
1 ♠ Pass Pass 1 ♥
What action do you take?
A. — Opposite a partner who could not respond to an opening bid of one diamond, your 14 HCP must be depreciated. Pass. All you are likely to achieve if you rebid your diamonds is to alert the opponents to the distributional features of the hand and drive them to a game they might not reach under their own steam.

Q.2 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 1095 ♠ 10763 ♠ A872 ♠ 86
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♥ Pass Pass 1 ♠
Dble Pass ?
What action do you take?
A. — First, since you have not yet bid, partner's double is for takeout, not penalties. Secondly, you have as much as you could have for your initial pass — indeed, a first-round raise to two hearts as a preemptive measure would have earned our grudging admiration. Now you must tell partner about your unexpected values by jumping to three hearts.

Q.3 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ J1054 ♠ A9852 ♠ 63 ♠ 92
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♥ 2 ♠ ?
What do you bid now?
A. — You have the values for a free bid and your side has found a fit. Don't bid two hearts. That is forcing, and you lack the values for two-bids should partner bid a new suit or no trump after your two heart response. Raise to two spades.

Q.4 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ J1054 ♠ A9852 ♠ 63 ♠ 92
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♥ 2 ♠ ?
What do you bid now?
A. — You have the values for a free bid and your side has found a fit. Don't bid two hearts. That is forcing, and you lack the values for two-bids should partner bid a new suit or no trump after your two heart response. Raise to two spades.

Q.5 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ KJ63 ♠ 5 ♠ KJ92 ♠ Q763
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 NT 2 ♠ ?
What do you bid now?
A. — You have the values for game and, had the opponents not intervened, you would have used the Stayman Convention to probe for a 4-4 spade fit. To do so now, you must explore with a cue-bid of the enemy suit. Bid three hearts. If partner doesn't have four spades, he will bid three no trump and, at that contract, you will simply have to hope for the best.

Q.6 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ J6 ♠ KJ54 ♠ A982 ♠ 53
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♥ Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♠
What action do you take?
A. — Bless the opponents. Had East passed, you would have been sorely pressed for a rebid — both one no trump and two diamonds have major flaws. Now you can show your minimum opening bid and no particular fit for partner's suit by uttering that magic word, "Pass!"